The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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ress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

he Daily Commercial

Magazines.

dy's Book and Frank Leslie's Magazine e been received by Gildenfenny. Demorest Our Young Folks by Pittock.

NNECTICUT ELECTION.—Both parties are ing great preparation to carry the State in il next. The Democrats have already held onvention to protest against the centraliz- endencies of Congress, and they have is- a call for a nominating Convention to mble in Hartford on the 6th of February. supposed that Mr. English, the war Demo- will be again nominated for Governor.

MMERCIAL FAILURES.—By a report made commercial house in New York, it appears during 1866 there were 632 commercial ures in the Northern States of the Union, of ch the total liabilities amounted to $47,- 00. This is a greater amount than has been by failures in the Northern States during year since 1861. In 1865 there were 530 fail- with $17,625,000 losses. In the entire coun- during 1865, there were 1505 failures, with 83,000 losses.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

st Virginia Wool Growers' Association Indorse the House Tariff Bill

large and influential meeting of the wool vers of West Virginia was held in Wheeling Thursday, nearly every county in the State g represented. The committee on the sub- of a tariff for the protection of the wool wing interests of the country, of which com- tee Hon. W. E. Stevenson, Speaker of the e Senate, was a member, reported through airman, Gen. T. M. Harris, of Ritchie, the owing resolutions, which were adopted:

esolved, That in the passage of any bill by Congress of the United States upon the sub- of a tariff upon foreign imports, the interest he producer, as well as of the manufacturer, uld be protected.

esolved, That we can not longer quietly sub- to legislation which gives to wool growers other countries the advantage over us in our markets.

esolved, That the continuance of the present ff on wool and woolens must, if much ger continued, prove disastrous to our great d growing interest; that it must in the end ously affect our national wealth and power, ck immigration, and lower the wages of the erican laborer by contracting the demand his labor.

esolved, That the tariff bill passed at the late 1 of Congress by the House of Represen- es so far as it relates to wool and woolens, ne which will bring prosperity to the grower manufacturer of wool, and tend to the ad cement of the interests of the country gen- lly.

esolved, That we ask our Legislature now ession to instruct our Senators and request Representatives in the Congress of the ited States to use all legitimate means to ure the passage of a law affording fair and t protection to the great wool growing inter- of the country, as agreed upon by the joint mittee of wool growers and manufacturers, embodied in the bill passed by the last use of Representatives of the Congress of the ited States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

t an election of the stockholders of this road, their office, in New Castle, on the 11th inst., following named gentlemen were elected to nage the affairs of the company the present r: Wm. McCreery, Wm. Harbaugh, and eral G. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh; William Lar- and Kent Jarvis, of Wooster Ohio; J. N. Cullough, of Wellsville; C. B. Wick, Jr., of ngstown. The work on this road, says the w Castle Journal, is verging on completion. terday the parties laying the rails were to et and the continuous line of rail from Pitts- gh to Cleveland, by way of the Mahoning lley was consummated. The work on this d, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, been pushed forward with energy, and in a days or by the first of next month trains pass over the road regularly. We are not cially informed; but, we learn from a relia- source, arrangements have been made two through express trains daily, each way, ween Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

NEW CASTLE AND BEAVER VALLEY ROAD.

n Monday, 14th inst., the stockholders of company elected the following Directors to ve for the ensuing year: President, A. L. wford, of New Castle. Directors—G. W. s, of Pittsburgh; R. W. Cunningham, Wm. terson, of New Castle; John M. Crawford, of ladelphia; William M. Scott, of Erie; Wm. rbaugh, of Pittsburgh. Treasurer—James A. wford, of New Castle. Secretary—J. W. nchard, of New Castle. It was resolved to rease the capital stock of the company one ndred thousand dollars, as authorized by an of Assembly.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN ROAD.

he following gentlemen were elected officers directors of the above road, on the 14th tant: President—Robert W. Cunningham, New Castle; Vice President—G. W. Clingan. ectors—James C. Shaw, of Neshannock s; Hon. William Stewart, A. G. Egbert, of rcer county; Gen. G. W. Cass, Samuel M. r, of Pittsburgh; A. L. Crawford, David M. rtney, of Lawrence county. The New stle Journal says: The entire Board consists men who have sufficient capital to push the k through to completion; however, we are ormed that one hundred thousand dollars of ck has been subscribed.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN ROAD.

he first annual meeting of the stockholders he Warren and Franklin Railroad Company s held in Philadelphia last week. The report the Directors embraces matters of interest nected with railroad enterprise. The time upied from the commencement of the sur- to the completion and opening of the road business, was nine months. The road di- ges six miles west of Warren, on the Phila- phia and Erie Railroad, and follows down west bank of the Allegheny river to Oil City, istance of fifty-two miles; here a connection made with the Atlantic and Great Western nch to Meadville, and a road extending up Creek and Cherry Run. The Warren and nklin opened their road August 4, and up to ember 31, a little less than five months, 00 passengers have passed over the road s line, being much the shortest one to the antic cities, is doing a large traffic and oil de. The road is controlled by a few parties nected with the railroad enterprise of our te. The following persons were elected man- rs for the ensuing year: E. F. Gray, Wm. G. orhead, C. B. Wright, Milton Courtright, w. Miller, C. P. B. Jeffries and R. D. Barclay.

OIL CREEK, RENO AND PITHOLE ROADS.

he annual meeting of the stockholders of Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroads, was d at their office in Reno, on Monday, the 14th t. A new Board of Directors was chosen, Mr. Charles F. Hartwell, well-known by connection with the Reno Oil and Land npany, was chosen to succeed General A. E. rnside, as President of the Company.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD ROAD.

he Clearfield Journal of last week says: ere is just now a prospect of getting the Rail- d completed to Clearfield. Ex-Governor ler and others have had several consulta- ns with Messrs. Thomson, Scott, and other cers of the Pennsylvania Central Road, and latter have made a verbal offer to the effect t the Pennsylvania Company would give ,000 to responsible parties here if they will ertake to grade the road, build the bridges, nish the ties, secure the right of way and pay surveys. At an informal meeting of a num- of our prominent business men, held in the ce of the Clearfield County Bank on the ning of the 10th instant, a letter was signed treating Governor Bigler to accept the offer made in an official shape by the Pennsylva- Company. If this is done it will be neces- y to have the Tyrone and Clearfield charter ewed, which can readily be done as the islature is now in session, and no formida- opposition can be got up to prevent it.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

he Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain ilroad is forty-four miles in length, extend- from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas. At ntingdon it connects with the Pennsyl- ia Railroad. The guage of the road is 4 feet inches. It has 11¾ miles of siding and 14½ es of branch road, viz: Shoup's Run, 9¼; Six e Run, 4½; and Sandy Run, 1 mile. The ght of the rail per yard on the main track is m 35 to 60 pounds. The equipment of the d consists of 16 locomotives, 2 first class pas- ger, 4 baggage, mail and express, 3 freight 1 1.6 coal cars. The amount of capital stock horized by law is $800,000; preferred $300 000; t by merger of the Bedford Railroad, $250,000 itional. The amount of stock subscribed is 52 shares common, and 381 preferred. Par ue of stock, $50.

TENSION OF THE TUSCARAWAS, O., RAILROAD.

he question of extending the Tuscarawas nch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail- d, says the Tuscarawas Advocate, is being tated, not only by outsiders, but by those o who are stockholders. We think the day ot distant when the company will find its erests materially advanced by the exten- . The question to be considered is, after ving New Philadelphia, the present ter- us, where should the road connect with the sburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Road? nifestly the interests of the Cleveland and tsburgh Company demand that the connec- should be made as far south as practicable. ery good route would be, to cross the Tus- awas River, at New Philadelphia, thence up valley of Oldtown, and down Bucknorn ek, to New Comerstown. This route would n up the richest coal fields of Tuscarawas nty. The cost of construction would be paratively light, as there would be but one vy grade on the route. It would make a of road nearly sixty miles in length, and n up a business that would richly pay the npany for the cost of construction.

LWAY FROM HOLLIDAY'S COVE TO WHEELING.

he Wellsburg (West Va.) Herald says the nsylvania Railroad Company has proposed furnish the iron and the rolling stock for a road on this side of the river from Holliday's e, where it will join the present Pan Handle d, down to Wellsburg and Wheeling. The zens of Wellsburg have also called a meet- for next Saturday night to consider the ex- iency of Brooke county taking stock the building of the proposed d. The Herald seconds the move- nt with a good deal of zeal, and has n giving a series of able and interesting edi- als in aid of the movement. The Wheeling elligencer says: We are sure that every intel- nt person on this side of the river will be re- ed to see this project put through success- y. It would be a ten strike for our public erests. Especially would it be of inestimable vice to the people along the route, and by se we mean those within several miles of it. * As we have said the choice for us as well or all concerned, is between such a connec- between the Pan Handle road and nnection via Washington, Pa. It is hardly ly that both routes will be attempted. The nsylvania Railroad Company has her eye n both. J. Edgar Thomson, the President, one of the purchasers of the Chartiers lley Road at the recent sale. It looks as ugh he and those whom he represents, uld put the connection through to Wheeling, ess, in the meantime, his road secures a nection by the Wellsburg and Holliday's e route. We do not say that even then the artiers Valley road will not be built, but sim- that the likelihood would not be so great. prefer, as a matter of course, to see the ver connection made, both because it would velop and make more valuable our own tax- g domain, and because the Hempfield d, as it stands, is in all probability of as much fit to us as it would be if connected through Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate

The Gold Bill Passed by the House.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

Frauds on the Revenue.

Proposition to Issue Fifty Millions of Legal Tender Notes.

Senator Cameron and Col. Forney Settle their Differences.

Gen. Townsend to be Made Adjutant General of the Army.

The Destruction of the Ironsides.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1867.

The Tariff Bill.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was occupied in reading the tariff bill. One hundred and seven of the one hundred and nine printed pages were read. Several amendments were offered. The most important was one changing the duty on imported books and papers from thirty cents per pound in the original bill to thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. Mr. Sumner gave notice of his intention to oppose this at the proper time.

Illegal Voting.

A bill to punish illegal voting in the District was passed.

Cowan's Rejection.

Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for correspondence in the possession of the State Department with Mr. Motley on the subject of his resignation as Minister to Vienna was adopted. This is the first step toward Cowan's rejection.

The Gold Sale.

The House to-day took up at once and passed without a division, and with but little debate, a bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, regulating the sale of surplus gold from the Treasury. It provides that when a sale of gold is authorized from the Treasury, notice shall be given by publication six days in a paper in the city of Washington and New York, designating the amount of gold offered for sale, and inviting proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part thereof. These proposals shall be directed to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and shall be opened in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend.

No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit of funds in the United States Treasury to meet the payment for such gold, and compound interest notes shall be received for such deposit. The Assistant Treasurer may reject all or any part of the bids, and shall always make awards to the highest bidder, and when two or more bids are equal, the gold shall be divided *pro rata*. The bill was subsequently sent to the Senate where it was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Enabling Bill.

The House then debated the enabling bill without a vote.

The Revenue Frauds.

The special House committee on the investigation of frauds in the revenue returned from New York to-day, and will soon make a report. The facts relative to frauds committed in the manufacture of distilled spirits are startling, and have compelled the Committee to recommend Congress to reduce the tax on distilled spirits or so amend the law as to assess each still on its actual capacity, taking it for granted that it will manufacture all it can.

Legal Tenders.

In the Ways and Means Committee to-day, an amendment was proposed to the Gold bill, to provide for the issue of fifty millions of three per cent. legal tender notes, instead of the compound interest notes which mature during the coming year, but it was voted down by a decided majority of the Committee. It is intended to present it in the House as a separate measure.

Cameron in Washington.

Senator elect Cameron has been visiting both Houses of Congress to-day, and personally conferring with Senators. It is said that he and Forney have settled the difference between them.

Colored Voters.

The Mayor of Georgetown to-day issued a proclamation inviting the registry of colored men as voters for the municipal election next month, to be held under the new district suffrage law.

Surratt.

Additional witnesses were examined before the Grand Jury here to-day, on the charge of complicity of John H. Surratt in the assassination conspiracy.

Adjutant General.

The President, it is understood, has determined to appoint General Townsend Adjutant General of the army, in the place of Lorenzo Thomas, who is about to be placed on the retired list.

The Destruction of the Ironsides.

The House Naval Committee are divided in opinion as to whether the destruction of the Ironsides at Philadelphia was the result of accident or design. They have completed the taking of testimony.

The President

Was in consultation with a good portion of his Cabinet to-day for some time. There are four important bills awaiting his signature.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

THREE PER CENT. NOTES.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has prepared a resolution, which he intends to offer in the House, authorizing the issue of fifty millions in notes at three per cent. interest, to take the place of compound interest notes. The resolution has been before the Committee of Ways and Means, but the members were unable to agree upon it.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Five thousand citizens of Western North Carolina have petitioned the House for the formation of a new State or the reconstruction of North Carolina on a loyal basis.

INVESTIGATION OF AFFAIRS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following are the features of the bill introduced by Representative Garfield to-day, to provide for the appointment of three citizens, not holding any Federal office, with full power to examine all books, letters, papers, vaults, and deposits in the Treasury and sub-Treasury. They are to report to Congress in reference to the receipt and disbursement of public money.

Second. The actual amount of money in the treasury, specifying amount of coin, United States notes, and national bank notes.

Third. Amount of public money deposited with designated depositories, and mode of managing the same.

Fourth. The amount and description of bonds deposited in the treasury by national banks to secure their circulation.

Fifth. The manner of paying interest on bonds and safeguards against duplication and counterfeiting of coupons.

Sixth. The sale of gold, purchase and sale of bonds and other securities of the United States, amounts and rates of purchase and sale, amounts of commissions paid, and to whom paid.

Seventh. The engraving, printing and issuing of national bank notes, United States bonds, legal tender notes, and fractional currency.

Eighth. The redemption, cancellation and redemption of all United States paper representing value.

Ninth. The manner of keeping accounts, auditing claims and issuing warrants for the payment of money from the Treasury.

Tenth. Any other suggestion or recommendation affecting the efficiency and security of transactions in the Treasury Department.

The examiners are empowered to administer oaths to witnesses, and to employ a stenographer.

THE SURRATT CASE.

John M. Lloyd and David Reid have been before the Grand Jury in the case of John H. Surratt. The first named kept the Surratt tavern at Surrattville.

SUPREME COURT MATTERS.

James G. Barrows, plaintiff in error, *versus* Granville S. Kindred, in error to Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court reversing judgment of the Court below.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick W. Rock, *et al.*, in error to Supreme Court of Iowa, Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Cour in this case, dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

The Court announced an adjourned term, commencing on the first Monday in April. The present term will close on the first Monday in March.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General Sherman, commanding the military division of Missouri, has made the following assignment of officers in his command: Department of Arkansas to be commanded by Brevet Major General Ord, headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas Department of Missouri, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Department of the Platte, to be commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. P. St. George Cook, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Department of Dakotah, to be commanded by Brevet Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry, headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Lieutenant General; Colonel W. A. Nichols, Adjutant General; Captain R. M. Sawyer, 25th Infantry, A. A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. R. M. Dayton, Military Secretary; Lieut. Col. J. C. M'Coy, Aid de Camp; Lieut. Col. J. C. Audenreid, Aid de Camp; Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General; Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster; Major J. T. Haines, Chief Commissary; Major Elmer Otis, Special Inspector of Cavalry.

THE BUREAU.

Brevet Major General W. H. Carlin, Major of the Thirty-fourth United States Infantry, is assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Tennessee.

CHANGES AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Commodore Turner, Commander Irwin and Lieut. Commander McCawley have been detached from duty at League Island. Commodore Glisson, Commander Ransom, and Lieut. Commander Henry are ordered to take their places. Several other appointments are made to the League Island iron clad depot.

GENERAL ORDERS.

General orders No. 1 from the War Department directs that the office of Assistant Judge Advocate General, established at Louisville, Ky., by general orders of July 16th, 1864, be discontinued. Brevet Brigadier General Wm. H. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General, is assigned to duty at Washington, D. C.

CHEAP MEAT IN TEXAS.

A terrible snow storm occurred at San Antonio, Texas. Over one thousand head of sheep perished from the cold. Cattle were in excellent order, fine beeves selling from fourteen to fifteen dollars, cash, for specie. Sheep are selling at a dollar and a half per head, and pork two and a half to five cents per pound.

ANOTHER VETO.

The general impression is that the President will veto the Colorado and Nebraska bills, and that both will be carried over the veto.

CLERKS TO BE DISCHARGED.

In consequence of Congress striking out the deficiency bill, the clause appropriating $50,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, the Secretary will be compelled to discharge fifty five clerks, on or before the 15th of February. The Secretary regrets very much throwing disabled soldiers and others out of employment during the present inclement season, and especially in view of the fact that there is plenty of work for them.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1867.

SENATE.

The bill to prevent and punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia was passed.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to report the facts connected with the late massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney, and what legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution calling upon the President for any correspondence with Mr. Motley respecting his resignation as Minister to Vienna. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to amend the act entitled an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean, and to facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which provides that the company shall also have the right to construct a branch from a point on the main land to the Southern boundary of the United States, in the direction of the waters of the Gulf of California, and whenever the proper authorities of Mexico shall have made the necessary concession for so much of a connecting road as lies within the Territory of Mexico, this company is empowered to accept such concession, and hold the same as part of its franchise and co-operative property.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Nebraska and Neosho Valley Railroad. Referred.

Mr. WADE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports regarding the investigation into the condition of Indian affairs, ordered by Congress in 1865. Tabled.

The tariff bill was taken up and read. Several amendments, most of them verbal, were adopted. Vermuth was inserted so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bitters, upon which duty of $2 50 per gallon is imposed in the paragraph on wines, irrespective of value, 50 cents per gallon, irrespective of cost of cask, included, were stricken out, and the words "imported in casks" were inserted. The following was adopted: On all wines imported in bottles, not otherwise herein provided for, $2 per dozen bottles of less than a pint each; $3 per dozen on bottles of more than a pint.

An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1799, allowing for drawbacks upon wines. The words, "on pain of forfeiture" were added after the words, "and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single case."

The duty on flax, packed and known as dressed fine, was changed from $20 to $30 per ton. The words "on silk plush for the manufacture of hats, thirty-five per cent., *ad valorem*," were inserted. The *ad valorem* duty on linen threads, yards, lines and skeins, &c., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent.

A proviso was adopted, that no iron, except railroad iron and hoop, shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent, *ad valorem*.

The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 30 cents per pound; on acetate of lead from 10 to 15 cents per pound; on acids from 10 to 15 cents; on cream of tartar from 7 to 10 cents; on bromide from 40 to 75 cents per pound; on bromide of potassium from 65 cents to $1 per pound; on corrosive sublimate, cyanide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate and other salts and preparations of mercury, not otherwise provided for, from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 15 cents per pound; muriate of lime and citrate of lime, from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 1 cent per pound on muriate and 3 cents per pound on citrate; on oil of ergot from $5 to $1 per pound.

A proviso was adopted that upon all medicinal compounds of which distilled spirits were component parts, the duty upon such distilled spirits shall be added to the duty on the manufactured drugs.

The duty on grind stones finished was changed from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to $5 per ton; on building or monumental stone, finished, from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to $2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet; on imported books and printed matter from thirty cents per pound to thirty five per cent. *ad valorem*. On barley from fifteen cents to ten cents per bushel. The following articles were added to the free list of the printed bill: Animals imported as specimens of natural history, regalia used for religious ceremonies.

The reading of the bill was almost concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAKER introduced a joint resolution declaring that the ten communities lately in rebellion were left without civil government on the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the pretended governments since set up therein through military interference of the President of the United States are *de facto* governments of military origin, without civil foundation, are not valid State governments under the constitution of the United States and can only become such, if at all, by being so recognized and declared by Congress in due form of law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BROWNELL asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the power of amending the Constitution. It resolves, after a long preamble, that in ratifying amendments to the Constitution, as well as those now pending or those which may hereafter be proposed by Congress, the States not represented in Congress shall not be entitled to any vote, and shall be incapable either of accepting or rejecting any such amendment, and that when any amendment to the Constitution is proposed by Congress, it shall be adopted by two thirds of the States reorganized by Congress as lawfully entitled to vote on it.

Mr. LEBLOND moved that leave be not given. The vote resulted: Yeas 94, nays 33. The resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HILL introduced a joint resolution suspending the retirement or cancellation of legal tender notes for two years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court in certain cases. It provides that all cases of the writ of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein is shown in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of repugnancy with the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall be had only before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decisions given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with a concurence of all the judges of such court.

Mr. LEBLOND objected. The question taken, yeas, 101; nays, 39. The bill was therefore introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to provide for the sale of gold for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

Mr. NELSON objected.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill.

The bill was read. It directs that whenever any sale of coin is made from the treasury of the United States, public notice of at least four days shall be given in one of the daily newspapers of Washington and New York, designating the amount to be offered, stating proposals for any part thereof, and naming the place and hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received, the terms of payment, and when and where such proposals will be opened, to be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and opened and declared by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice; no proposal to be considered unless accompanied by certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States of five per cent. of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which is to be received in part payment when the proposal is accepted, or refunded to the party when not accepted; the payment for coin may be received in compound interest notes with interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to have the right to reject the whole, or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted, and different bids at the same rate shall be accepted only *pro rata*.

The rules were suspended, 118 against 20.

Mr. DELANO moved to amend the bill by making the notice not less than six days.

Mr. MORRILL accepted the amendment and the bill passed.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, so as to prevent any farther withdrawing or diminution of legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill for the publication of the laws of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STOKES introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river. Referred.

The SPEAKER introduced a bill in relation to the Michigan City Harbor Company. Referred.

Mr. WARD, of New York, asked leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, By laws of the State of Maryland persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; and, whereas, it is alleged that at the last election in the State of Maryland large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for representatives of the Fortieth Congress and other officers; and,

WHEREAS, It is further alleged that the armed forces of the United States were ordered by the Federal authorities to, and did co-operate with the executive authority of the State of Maryland, and others who were engaged with them in overriding the Constitution and laws as aforesaid, and securing the vote of rebels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby qualified and loyal voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercises of the elective franchise, and from resisting and preventing the violation of the Constitution and laws aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections shall inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated as aforesaid, or whether the President or any one under his command has in any manner interfered with said election, and has in any way used or threatened to use the military power of the nation with reference to said election, and if so, whether it was upon the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, and the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

After discussion it was adopted, 103 against 35.

Mr. NOEL introduced a bill to amend the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. Referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State library of each State with one copy of each volume of reports of decisions of the Supreme Court hereafter, annually, as published. Referred.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to authorize the pre-emption and sale of town property in Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Referred.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act further to prevent smuggling.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to fix and establish the fees and charges of agents and attorneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties and pensions. Referred.

Mr. COBB introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jeff. Davis. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill for the examination of the Treasury and other executive departments. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating $25,000 for distribution to the poor of the District of Columbia through Major General Howard and the Mayor of Washington.

Mr. WILSON objected.

Executive communications were received transmitting the report of the Secretary of War on the case of Col. George St. Legar Grenfell and other matters of minor interest.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR, the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina, was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citizens in North Carolina, particularly in Raleigh and in its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina, when confined in jail.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of one cent, two cent, three cent, and five cent coin at the Treasury and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, when presented in sums not less than $10.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on Library was authorized to contract with Bierstadt for two paintings, thoroughly American in character, representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history, to fill two unoccupied panels in the House Chamber.

The House proceeded to the discussion of Mr. STEVENS'S reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Mr. KERR in opposition, and Mr. HIGBY in support of the bill. The former sustained the President in reference to establishing State governments in the South.

Recess was had till half-past one.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TRIMBLE spoke against the reconstruction bill as a bill of attainder and *ex post facto* law.

Mr. DODGE opposed the bill. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House, thinking himself that Congress had already committed itself against their view, that the States lately in rebellion were not States in the Union. He had failed to find in either Mr. Steven's or Ashley's bill the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He also deprecated the impeachment of the President.

Mr. HISE made an argument against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution and resistance. His opinion was there never had been a State out of the Union, and that none but States could govern or be governed by the Congress of the United States. Power was primary and full to admit States into the Union, but there was no power conferred upon Congress or reserved by the States to expel or to take a State out. He reviewed the details of the bill to show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South—a despotism in a country where nothing but free representative government had ever existed or could ever exist. He contended that not for a moment was the representative rights of the Southern States ever destroyed.

The House adjourned.

THE CROSBY DRAWING.

A Saloon-Keeper Draws the Opera House—List of Principal Prizes.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 21.—A. H. Lee, of Prarie Du Roche, Randolph county, Illinois, about fifty miles south of St. Louis, is the lucky holder of ticket 58 600. The ticket was sold by Pettee & Leatch, St. Louis, who, immediately on receipt of telegram from Crosby announcing the drawing, started a messenger on horseback to notify Lee of his good fortune. Lee held but one ticket.

CHICAGO, January 21.—The drawing of prizes in the Crosby Art Association took place to day. A large number of strangers are in the city, and the Opera House was densely crowded before the commencement of the drawing. It was announced that between thirty thousand and thirty-five thousand tickets remained unsold, which belonged to Mr. Crosby. The drawing commenced at 12:30. Ticket No. 58,600 drew the Opera House. The ticket was owned by John Meyer, a saloon-keeper, at 108 Randolph street.

The following are among the principal prizes, with the lucky numbers: Yosemite, number 161,882; Cropsey's Autumn, 176,187; Irving and Friends, 72,365; Woods in Autumn, 3,560; Recognition, 21 890; Deer on the Prairies, 61,912; Alpine Scenery, 56,960; Volk's bust of Lincoln, 161,554; Old Reel, 46,271; Fisherman of Normandy, 15,377; Deserted Home, 14 680; Crossing the Stream, 37,843; Attack of the Bear, 142,647; View in Genessee Valley, 121,144; Booth as Iago, 5,674; Landscape with Figures, 30,986; Glimpses of Palisades, 181,547; Jewel Case, 175 598; Frosted Bend, 113,281; Scene on Tyrol, 98,943; Twins, 165 980; Brother, 123 587; Narragansett Bay, 68,320; Landscape, 34,811; Selecting Bridal Dress, 209,207; Marine View, 34,729; Double Treat, 145,747; Landscape, 122,324; Marine Fort Warren, 99,176; On the Hudson, 129 334; Flower Girl, 139,322; View in Westport, 110,521; Sunset, 174 831; Landscape, 3,094; Foot Ball in Italian Tyrol, 207,849; Master and Maid, 57,942; Vase of Flowers, 72,132; Dover Wells, 72,869; Bayou on Coast of Mexico, 140,-965; Bongeval, France, 197,574; Little Daisy, 172,615.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 21.

DEATH OF N. P. WILLIS.

N. P. Willis died at Idlewild last evening, of paralysis.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.

Commissioner Wells has ordered no more seizures of illicit distilleries till the present cases now in progress in United States Courts are concluded. In the meantime several establishments where liquor is being manufactured have been placed under surveillance.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers Aleppo and Queen arrived to-day from Liverpool.

PILOT BOAT PERKINS SAFE.

The Pilot Boat Francis Perkins has arrived safe.

SUFFRAGE MEETING.

A meeting was held to-night in favor of suffrage for blacks. Rev. Cheever and others spoke. The attendance was slim.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, January 21.—There will be about four hundred Canadian exhibitors represented at the Paris Exposition.

Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, January 21.—Parliament is further prorogued to February 27.

The Cincinnati Murder.

The supposed murder of Mollie Thompson by Mrs. McLaughlin, which caused so much excitement in Cincinnati last week, does not, in the opinion of the coroner's jury, appear to have been a murder at all. They brought in a verdict that she came to her death from disease, hastened by intemperance and an immoral life. Nevertheless, on an information made by a brother of the deceased, Mrs. McLaughlin was held to answer a charge of murder in the second degree. Mrs. McLaughlin's version of the affair is that for the purpose of detecting her husband she went disguised as a soap pedler to the house where the deceased lived. She stated that she met the woman who kept the house, and then goes on to say: I found my husband in the room, who did not recognize me. In a few moments Mollie came out of an adjoining room *en deshabille* and partially intoxicated. Approaching me, she said: "Now, woman, I told you not to come here any more." I merely remarked that I came here for my husband.

"Your husand! Who is your husband?" "That man, Mr. McLaughlin!" "Why, that is my uncle William, and he has no wife!" "Yes, I am his wife, and have the documents to show it!" All the parties were taken by surprise, and Mollie caught hold of a "monkey wrench" that lay close at hand, and rushing toward me struck me two blows, which drew my husband to his feet, who made the effort to ward off another blow Mollie had aimed at me, when I struck him a back-handed blow, which staggered him back, then caught the wrench from Mollie's hand, struck her a blow right over one of her eyes, and left the house. The only persons present at the time were my husband, Mollie, Mrs. Thompson, the keeper of the house, and Miss Alice Burns. Mrs. McLaughlin had to give bail in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The Clarion Oil Business.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: "The work of boring for oil in Clarion county has entirely ceased, though the natural indications and prospects for procuring an abundance of the greasy fluid are as favorable as ever. It has been proven that we have oil, as several hundred barrels have been produced, and oil was found in almost every well bored. At some future time there is no doubt the thing will be more thoroughly tested. The companies operating here—or at least a majority of them—were stock speculations, and though they did much work, were improperly managed, and now when times are dull, their property is being sacrificed at Sheriff's sale. Those owning oil lands should keep them, as there is yet a brighter future for our oil interest in this section.

THE Chicagonians are inconsolable. They had hoped to induce Edwin Booth to play an engagement in their enterprising city during the current season; but the following letter dashes all their hopes and reduces them to the verge of theatrical despair:

NEW YORK, January 12, 1867.

Professor McCoy, Crosby's Opera House:

Dear Sir: My time for the next two years is disposed of. It is therefore impossible for me to entertain any proposition, however flattering. Believe me, very truly yours, ED. BOOTH.

ALL Americans have been excluded from employment at the telegraph station at Valentia Bay, because "it would create an unfavorable impression" among the general public if it were found that Americans were employed there. At least so says Mr. Superintendent Graves.

A boy, fifteen years of age, named Lewis Klapast, son of a physician of Hudson, New York, embezzled over twelve hundred dollars from Donald, Mitchell & Co., of Pearl street, New York, by whom he was employed. He was arrested in Baltimore.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Trouble in French Cabinet

Resignation of the Ministers.

No Reform Bill in England.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, January 21.—All the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted. The resignation of M. Fould was among those not accepted. M. Ranker remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments. Genvily will take charge of the Naval, and Lacoquette of the Agricultural Departments. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

Excitement in Paris.

LONDON, January 21.—It is reported there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more warlike policy on the part of the Emperor. The French press applaud the reforms made by Napoleon.

The Reform Bill.

It is said Lord Derby has concluded not to present a Government reform bill to Parliament.

Powers of the French Senate to be Increased.

PARIS, January 21.—It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased. A majority of the journals declare that the forms announced by the Emperor are very liberal. There is a rumor that an order has been issued which relieved Marshal Bazaine of his high powers in Mexico.

Foreign Policy of France.

PARIS, January 21, evening.—The *Moniteur* says the Government is anxious to explain to the French Chambers its foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for the usual debate upon the address.

More Trouble at the East.

MARSEILLES, January 21.—Dispatches from the East state that the troubles in Lebanon have been renewed.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 21.—The steamer City of Washington: from New York, touched here and proceeded to Liverpool.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 21.—United States bonds, 72.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, January 21.—United States 5 20's, 76.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 21.—Consols 90⅝ for money, American securities—Five-Twenties, 72¾; Illinois Central, 80¼; Erie, 43.

LONDON, January 21, Evening.—Breadstuffs firm. Consols closed at 90⅝ for mone ; 5-20's, 72⅜. Illinois Central, 80¼; Erie, 43.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.—Cotton to-day shows a declining tendency. Market dull and sales amounted to 6,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14¼d.

LIVERPOOL, January 21, Evening.—Cotton continues dull, but prices are unchanged.

Petroleum sold to-day at 1s 6½d for refined. Linseed cakes £11 ₽ ton.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Great Storms and Floods in England—Ukase from the Emperor of Russia.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The steamer City of New York from Queenstown on the 10th, has arrived.

The English papers give accounts from all parts of the country of great storms floods, shipwrecks, deaths from cold, and starvation.

The Emperor of Russia issued a Ukase regarding Poland. It places her finances under the Russian direction. It divides Poland into five instead of two provisional governments, and gives Governors fuller powers.

PORTLAND, January 21.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Green Castle on the 11th, arrived to-night. Her news is mainly anticipated.

The political exiles at Bologna had largely signed an address, which virtually calls for the overthrow of the Pope. Liberty, it declares, is only to be won by bloodshed.

The introduction of the Winchester rifle in the Swiss army is delayed by the refusal of the American factory at New Haven to make rifles in Switzerland.

The Turkish Government has received information of plans formed by the Greek party of action for fomenting insurrection in other islands of the Archipelago.

A reduction of the Bank of England rates of interest to three per cent. is expected soon.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 21.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to enable husband and wife to be witnesses against each other in certain cases.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., January 21.—The re-election of Senator Pomeroy is now generally conceded. The balloting will commence to-morrow. He has had to contend against very strong opposition, local and moneyed interests having combined to defeat him. The contest to fill the vacancy for the short term is uncertain.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., January 21.—There were two Senatorial ballots to-day. In the latter Powell, 39; Harding, 45; Bristow, 38. Garrett Davis, by letter, withdrew, assigning as a reason his deire that Kentucky should be speedily represented in the United States Senate. A caucus is holding to-night.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The ship Isaac Jeanes cleared to-day for New York, with a full cargo of wheat. The Forget-me-not also loads with wheat.

The brig Virginia, from Rio De Janeiro yesterday, brings 500,000 pounds of coffee.

Flour—The inclemency of the weather restricts business; beyond the usual jobbing trade, there is nothing doing; extra, $6 25; superfine, $5 75. Wheat, $1 70@1 80 per 100 lbs, the latter figure for choice milling. About 8 000 bbls of flour are already engaged for shipment East by the next Panama steamer.

Mining Stocks—Average $200; Yellow Jacket, $1,240; Crown Point, $1,280; Choliar, $233; Imperial, 154; Legal Tenders are selling at 73¾.

A dispatch from Unionville, Nevada, has the following: The Idaho *Statesman* says Hewlett, Secretary, received a telegram from McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, prohibiting him from paying or certifying members of the Legislature until they take the oath of allegiance required by law. The members manifested great indignation. The opinion among the majority is that the dispatch is bogus. It appears that Hewlett telegraphed to Washington for instructions, and received the above answer.

The Governor vetoed the bill appropriating $30,000 in support of the Catholic schools at Terry. The defeat of the bill gives general satisfaction. He also vetoed the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to proceed to Washington for the purpose of procuring a settlement of the financial affairs between the Treasury Department and Secretary Terry.

Three houses were blown down by a whirlwind to-day at Star City.

The Snow Storm.

BUFFALO, January 21.—There was a heavy snow storm here yesterday and last night. The weather is mild this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, midnight.—The snow storm is the most severe of the season. The snow is much drifted. The New York mails have not arrived up to this time.

BOSTON, January 20, 11 P. M.—Snow has commenced falling. The weather is comparatively mild. The railroads are now nearly all open, and will resume their regular trips to morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—The Pennsylvania Central road is clear of snow, and trains are running regularly.

TORONTO, January 21.—Trains on all roads are more or less detained. It is still snowing hard.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Private dispatches from all quarters indicate that the railroads north of here have resumed their connections.

CHICAGO, January 21.—All the Illinois railroads are clear of snow, and the trains are running as usual. The weather to day was warm and pleasant.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, January 21.—The cause of sending a force of Government police to Sherbrooke recently was information received from Washington of an intended raid on the banks by the Fenians.

The controversy about the disposition of the relief fund continues. An expression of opinion from subscribers is desirable, whether the funds shall be handed to the sufferers or be used to rebuild their houses.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—All the Judges of the Supreme Court were present to day. Fourteen opinions were read, mostly of local interest. In the Third District Court, in the case involving the invalidity of Confederate contracts, Judge Fellows decided that courts could not lend aid to enforce contracts of this character.

Steamer Mexico Burned.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The steamer Mexico, lying at the Arsenal was burned last night. She was valued at $10,000; insured for $1,000. Another fire about three o'clock this morning, burned the Bon Ton saloon, Tivoli beer house, a billiard room, and the tailor shop of John Schiffman. Total loss about $40,000, only partially insured.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—The popular vote on Saturday is not all in, but at present there is about four hundred majority in favor of granting the credit of the city on a million dollars for the extension of the Lebanon branch railroad toward Knoxville to the State line.

The Texas Freedmen.

GALVESTON, January 21.—General Kiddoo and staff have returned from an extensive tour through the State. They represent the negroes everywhere contracting and getting to work preparing for the year's crops, and there is not laborers enough to till the soil.

A Double Murder in Maine.

LEWISTON, ME., January 21.—Two old ladies named Kinsey and Caswell, were murdered in their own house, two miles from here, on Thursday night last. A man named Johnson has been arrested on suspicion.

From St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 21.—The steamer Brazilian, from Norfolk for Liverpool, put in here Sunday short of coals.

SENATOR CAMERON.

The Late Senatorial Canvass.

Opinions of the Republican Press.

To print all that has been said by the Republican press of the State on the election of Simon Cameron to be United States Senator, would require more space than a half dozen daily newspapers could afford; but in order that the public may have some idea of how Mr. Cameron's election is received by the Republican press, we give the following quotations from some of the leading journals of the party:

[From the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 11.]

"Simon Cameron was last evening nominated for United States Senator by a majority of the Union members of the Legislature, nearly every one of whom voted for him, knowing that his selection would be regarded as an insult by the Republicans of his district, and accordingly by the great body of the Republicans of the State. There has never been so studied a violation of public decency as this nomination."

[From the Philadelphia Press, January 16.]

"We should be doing injustice to our known political convictions if we did not approve the tone of General Cameron's speech, after he was chosen United States Senator, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening. Having very freely expressed our opinions as to the manner of his election, we are equally free to accept his declarations as to his future course, and to add the hope that he may faithfully adhere to them. All personal considerations must yield before the stern fulfilment of an exacting political duty; and he will prove to be most worthy of the trust, no matter what his past record has been, who bravely meets a new crisis in our public affairs and perseveringly maintains the right to the bitter end."

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

"He (Cameron) expressed the belief that his successful intrigue for the Senatorship would be his last political struggle.' The history of Mr. Cameron's political struggles has been such, that the prospect of their termination will be hailed with delight, by the thousands and hundreds of thousands of intelligent voters who feel to-day that their wishes have been wilfully ignored by their representatives. Should the newly-elected Senator live out his term, he will have reached his seventy-third or seventy-fourth year, and will perhaps be content to retire into quiet obscurity. The terrorism involved in the favorite boast of Mr. Cameron's friends, that he never forgets either his friends or his enemies, is more powerful than any direct corruption would be, to control the votes of timid or time-serving legislators, and it has triumphed over the judgments and consciences of men who would reject a bribe with loathing and contempt. The independent press of the State has spoken out fearlessly in behalf of what is confidently believed to be the popular will; but it has been unheeded. Whatever responsibility is involved in the election of Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate rests with the individual members of the Legislature, and there we leave it."

[From the Indiana True American.]

* * * "There can be no doubt what means were employed to secure this nomination. We feel entirely confident that the wishes of the great body of the Republicans of Indiana county and the State have been flagrantly disregarded, and a deep and lasting injury inflicted on their party organization. They who have done this great wrong—at least those who have proved faithless—independent of the suspicion which necessarily attaches to their action, have incurred a degree of responsibility which men seldom venture to take upon themselves, and it is not for a moment to be doubted that they will be held by their constituents and the people at large to a rigid account for their glaring moral and political delinquencies."

[From the Sharon, Mercer County, Herald.]

"The news of the nomination of Simon Cameron for United States Senator from this State, struck a vein of indignation in the popular mind which perhaps no other single act of the Legislature could have reached. Could the question have been settled by a vote of the people of the State, hardly one in five would have voted for Cameron, and yet he gets enough of the votes of the people's representatives to more than balance those received by his three competitors, either of whom would have been preferable. And now will those representatives justify their course before the people?"

[From the Meadville Daily Republican.]

"By a special dispatch from Harrisburg we learn that Simon Cameron has succeeded in securing the nomination for the Senatorship. This intelligence will be anything but cheering to the Republicans of this section of the State. Indeed it will be a sore disappointment to the great mass of earnest Republicans everywhere. The nomination of any one of the other candidates would have given great satisfaction to our people, but the selection of Cameron will excite their heartiest indignation. It has been the misfortune of Pennsylvania to be represented most of the time in the Senate by pigmy statesmen. It is not to her credit now that she rejects three of her best men and prefers a politician whose name has become a synonym for all that is rascally in politics. * * * * We can only express our sorrow that in the face of the overwhelming sentiment of the party the small politicians should have succeeded in selecting Cameron, and in placing the Republican organization in the same disgraceful predicament that preceded the overthrow of the old time Democratic and Know-Nothing parties."

[From the Oil City Daily Register.]

"The members of the Legislative body of Pennsylvania, assembled in caucus on Thursday evening last, crowned themselves with everlasting infamy, by nominating to the high position of United States Senator, Simon Cameron, whose name has been for many years synonymous with all that is corrupt. It is plain to every one what means the old Winnebago used to secure his nomination. All who thus sold their votes and outraged their constituency should be held to a strict accountability. Mr. Whann, the representative from this county, voted for Cameron."

[From the Titusville Daily Herald.]

"It seems altogether probable that the success of Simon Cameron has already occasioned a breach in the Republican party which may be difficult to repair. * * * * What then are the influences which have wrought the election of Mr. Cameron? The stories of corruption cannot be altogether silenced by the reports of the investigating committees. Representatives who were elected under pledges concerning this issue shamefully violated their obligation and betrayed their trust, and it will be impossible to convince the people that improper means were not used to accomplish such results. It is our hope that the unfortunate dissensions of party leaders may not extend to the rank and file."

[From the Tidioute Journal.]

"It is a spectacle saddening to every true Union man. * * That money has brought about this end is beyond question; that legislators have sold themselves for the 'almighty dollar,' and voted contrary to their expressed pledges, and the well known wishes of their constituents, is also certain."

[From the Erie Daily Dispatch.]

"Yesterday morning we gave by telegraph the result of the Congressional nominating caucus, held in Harrisburg on Thursday evening. Simon Cameron was the choice of that caucus, against, we venture to say, the will of at least seven-eighths of the people of the State. He was selected in preference to A. G. Curtin, whom the people wanted and demanded should be chosen." * * * * * * * But one thing can be deducted from all this That one thing is, that the Pennsylvania Legislature is fearfully and hopelessly corrupt—that it is a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and a foul blot upon the face of the country. Not simply because that caucus nominated Simon Cameron—a crime sufficient in itself to hang any man, in a just country—but because three out of every five votes which were cast for Cameron were in direct opposition to the will of the people, contrary to their instructions and expectations, and because no reason whatever existed that would entitle Cameron to the nomination over Curtin. How all this will result in the end cannot now be told. The Legislature has gone through the formality of making nominations for Senator, but this will not affect the premeditated result. But if the reasons for the selection of Cameron are not eventually traced to corruption of the vilest and most disgraceful character, four fifths of the people of Pennsylvania will be happily disappointed."

[Harrisburg Correspondence of Butler Citizen.]

"Considering General Cameron's past history—in connection with this office,—to say nothing of former occasions, the remembrance of his arrangement with Boyer in '63 by which he agreed to pay him twenty thousand dollars for his vote, the public judgment will unerringly settle on the conclusion that the people's will was overcome with his money." [The correspondent then recites the perfidy of the Representatives from his District, except Mr. Pillow, who obeyed his instructions.] Had the voice of the people been fairly reflected, Curtin would have had two thirds of the whole vote, as it was, he had a little over one quarter of the vote. * * * I am not of those who fear him becoming another Cowan. He may be a knave, he is certainly not a fool. For one, therefore, I will indulge the hope that he will so act as to redeem, at least in part, his past errors. My greatest objection is not to his election personally, but that, as a precedent, it establishes the fact that brains is no passport to honor and power when brought in contact with wealth."

[From the Huntingdon Globe.]

"Where is 'The Soldiers' Friend' now? The people are with him still, but the politicians—the *honest* Representatives of their will—have gone back on him and them. The father of the soldiers' orphans is cast aside as readily as the old clothes off the back of a successful gambler. Curtin is not the only 'Soldiers' Friend' who has received a double dose of ingratitude."

[From the Waynesburg Republican.]

"Cameron's friends had a committee appointed by the Legislature ostensibly to inquire into the charges of corruption so widely circulated, concerning his nomination. They failed to produce evidence corroborating the charges. *Green* is a salutary protection for the eyes—in some cases it *might dim* the perceptive faculties.

[From the Sharon Herald.]

"The Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate charges of bribery in the nomination of Simon Cameron, report as they voted. With M. B. Lowry, a scarcely less notorious man than Cameron himself, as Chairman, it would hardly be expected that any one on *that* side would be so deeply implicated that money could not get him clear."

THE Bishop of Verdun, who died recently, at Paris, was a character, and considered as the *vrai* type of *gourmandise*. So stout was he that it was by means of considerable manœuvering he ever accomplished entering a cab. The amount of food he consumed at his various meals was something fabulous. Owing to the frequent illness brought on by his voracity, he was always attended by a servant, whose sole business was to prevent Monseigneur from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever this reverend bishop was invited to dine at a friend's house, the said domestic stationed himself behind his chair, investigated the amount of cutlets, pates, perdeaux, truffles, &c., eaten by his master, and when he considered that he had as much as was good for his lordship, he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the house, who, warned beforehand, immediately cut off his supplies.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

It is stated that the trouble between the Central and Hudson River railroads has been settled satisfactorily, and through trains are now running as usual.

A New York dispatch says the pilot boat A. Perkins, and all on board, are supposed to have been lost, as the vessel has not been heard from for several days.

It is reported from Washington that Minister Campbell has been instructed to remain at New Orleans for the present. Is is said that Maximilian will leave Mexico with the French troops, or very soon after.

The *Herald's* Lexington, Missouri, correspondent says: The excitement here has been again revived by the arrival of two companies of Gov. Fletcher's militia, and the bushwhackers had entirely disappeared. Major Montgomery was arrested on the 12th by the United States Marshal and taken to Jefferson City, where he was released on a writ of habeas corpus. Business is almost entirely suspended in Lexington, owing to the presence of troops, who exercised a kind of terrorism over the main body of the citizens.

The *Herald's* Panama correspondence says: It was rumored that the United States Minister to Columbia, Mr. Barton, had a serious difficulty with President Mosquera, and had demanded his passport. Mosquera told him he did not need any passports, and could go or stay as he pleased, whereupon Mr. Burton broke off all communication with the Columbian officials, and has referred the matter to the United States government. The tonnage tax on vessels entering Panama and Columbia has been remitted, but the order directing all mails in transitu across the Isthmus to be distributed through the local postoffice, has been reiterated.

A Washington special says: There is a dead lock in the Maryland Legislature, which promises to defeat the plans of Governor Swan to be elected to the United States Senate.

Col. Norton, Superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, has submitted recommendations to the Government to establish the wild and roving bands of Indians on reservations where they can be controlled and prevented from committing murders and depredations.

The New York *Tribune* has the following dispatch from Savannah, giving further particulars concerning the trouble opposite that city: A collision is likely to occur between the freedmen and United States forces, growing out of an attempt to eject them from a plantation on the Chevis estate, in South Carolina, opposite Savannah. They refused either to leave the plantation, or contract for the present year. Pursuant to orders from General Tilson, one commissioned officer and fifty men proceeded to the plantation and were met by about three hundred negroes, all armed. A conflict was only prevented by a temporary compromise. Captain Brandt telegraphed to General Scott, Commissioner, that it was impossible to eject them, and asked permission to detail a company of the Sixth Infantry, en route from Lawtonville to Charleston, to assist the troops sent over by General Tilson, who are still on the plantation.

Bishop Simpson in Texas.

A letter dated Galveston, Texas, January 7, speaking of the brief visit of Bishop Simpson to that city, says: His visit has been brief, lasting only a week, but embracing two Sabbaths, on both of which he preached to full houses, making most excellent impressions on all who heard him. His large and catholic spirit, his devout and fervid manner, the depth and wisdom which have marked his discourses, have won all hearts; and there are many who will sincerely regret that his stay could not have been prolonged. He was not invited to preach in the only Methodist Church in the place, for reasons which were probably satisfactory to those having control of the house, and on the first Sunday he was compelled to occupy Turner's Hall, which, being without fire on one of the coldest mornings of the year, rendered the place very uncomfortable; but the eloquence of the great divine held the audience spell bound throughout. Yesterday, by the courtesy of the Sheriff of the county, the court-house was opened, and the Bishop preached again. The Bishop attended the opening of the Texas Conference at Houston, where, I believe, he was cordially received. The particular object of the visit of Bishop Simpson, I understand, had reference to the gathering and care of the colored churches in Texas, and has been successful, so far as measures for the union and protection of this class are concerned.

Tennessee Politics.

The Knoxville correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "If the Legislature agree with the Governor, they will probably enfranchise the blacks, and this, with the rigid enforcement of the Franchise Law will insure the triumph of their party. This will only tend to make the election more exciting, and I think it not unlikely that if Gov. Brownlow is re-elected through such means, an attempt will be made, by a vote of the people of the State, to reorganize a new State government, and place in the chair of State a Johnson man. These are only conjectures, but are predicted on good grounds. As these things are developed, it will make Tennessee the battle ground of the coming elections; for certain it is that if Congress is consistent, they will be forced to stand by and uphold the present State Government. And further than this—this State will be the first to bring before its citizens the question of negro suffrage, and to secure that, a large portion of the next Congress is substantially pledged, and to the party advocating it they would give their support. In this view of the case, the coming elections in this State are of vital interest to the people of the whole country, and must prove very exciting and bitter. Judge Brien, of Nashville; Generals S. P. Carter and A. A. Kyle and Colonel John Netherland, of East Tennessee, are spoken of as candidates of the opposition.

ANNEXATION.—In default of something better to write about, several journals, whose conductors ought to know better, are trying to serve stale rumors relative to the annexation of Canada to the United States. The New York *Times*, for instance, says that an organization known as the *Rouges*—or Reds—are indicating a desire to come within the fold of the Union. We do not believe that any influential or reputable class of Canadians desire anything of the kind, and we are quite sure no sensible and far seeing statesmen in this country wish for it. We have complications enough to occupy us years in successfully arranging, without assuming the additional burden of either Canada or Mexico. As to the Reds—they form a discontented, turbulent, and shiftless faction, which would be to us a source of constant peril and annoyance.

A CONGRESSIONAL FIREMAN.—The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been elected President of the Shiffler Engine Company, of Lancaster, in this State. Mr. Stevens will no doubt appreciate the honor to be conferred upon him; but he has too important a machine to attend to in Congress to be able to spare time to run with this one, even if increasing age and infirmities did not preclude the possibility of his taking violent exercise. He has as much as he can do just now in throwing cold water on incendiary Johnsonian projects and extinguishing the smouldering embers of rebellion.

THE OCEANS ON A LEVEL.—It has long been the popular idea prevailing to a considerable extent, that the water in the Pacific Ocean is higher than that in the Atlantic. But modern science has demonstrated this to be erroneous. Colonel Totten, while engineer of the Panama Railroad, after a series of careful tidal observations taken at Panama and Aspinwall, connected with accurate levels along the line of railroad, found the mean height of the two oceans to be exactly the same. Owing to the difference in the rise of the tide at both places, there are, of course, times when one of the oceans is higher or lower than the other; but their mean level, or height at tide, is now found to be the same.

THE South Bend, Indiana, *Register* says: Some thirtyone years ago Jonathan Beckwith, a young lawyer of decided promise, bought a pint of whisky, and getting drunk, wandered out on the Terre Coupee prairie, on a cold winter night, and was so badly frozen that he lost his reason and the use of his limbs, and has been, ever since, until two weeks ago, an inmate of the county poorhouse, an insane cripple, and his keeping has cost the county no less than $8 000.

Did the county ever think of heeding this admonition when it was all the while licensing indefinitely the sale of whisky?

DURING the unprecedented cold weather there is much suffering at Raleigh, North Carolina, and in all that region. Those who were once rich are reduced to the last extremity of human endurance. Large numbers were dependent for the necessaries of life upon the Young Men's Christian Association, and the funds of that organization giving out a few days ago, some were without food for two days. Others burned their furniture to keep warm, and on a recent night a woman and her infant were frozen to death.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—ROOM—Furnished Room in a respectable locality, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Address, stating location and terms, M. X., THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A Large House, with from 10 to 12 Rooms, suitable for a genteel Boarding House. Address J. H., at THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, easy of access by rail—Pennsylvania Road preferred. Must have at least EIGHT ROOMS, and some ground desired. Address "B." Commercial office. tf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, with four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms, location, &c., E. A., this office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A single room with board and fire at night, for which a liberal price will be paid. A private family preferred, or where there are but few boarders. References exchanged. Address, for two days, R., No. 64 Fourth street, up-stairs.

LOST.

LOST—DOG.—Small Black and Tan Terrier Dog, with German Silver Collar. Five Dollars Reward will be paid on his return to PITTSBURGH BREWERY, Duquesne Way and Barkers alley.

LOST—CORPS BADGE—A Fifth Corps Badge and blue ribbon with pin attached. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to No. 75 GRANT STREET, and no questions asked.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER.—Partner with 500 DOLLARS in an established Business, paying large profits. Reference given and required. Address "Business," at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—OFFICES.—To Rent Two Offices on the First Floor of No. 329 PENN STREET, suitable for Physicians. Possession given on April 1st. Inquire of ROBB & SNIVELY, No. 104 FIFTH STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Genteel Young Men can obtain Boarding, with best accommodations, at 89 PENN ST.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, either as Salesman or Office Clerk; best New York and Pittsburgh references. Address J. M., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.—ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted Immediately, a Room with Board for two gentlemen in a desirable locality. Address H. at this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Traveling Salesman, by a young man who can command a good trade in Ohio and West Virginia. Dry Good or Shoe trade preferred. Best of reference given. None but a first class honest business house need apply. Address J. R. BROWN, New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS.—Two good Chambermaids can find permanent employment and good wages by applying at the REVERE HOUSE, 62 Fifth street.

WANTED—PARTNER.—A Silent Partner in a Saw Mill near the city. Any person wishing to invest in such a business can hear of a good opportunity by calling at my Office. JACOB GLOSSER, Broker, No. 115 Fourth street.

WANTED—GARDENER.—A practical Vegetable Gardener—man without family preferred. Address LOCK BOX No. 153.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation by a Lady to teach among the Freedmen. Good references given. Address M. L., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A Woman competent to take charge of an extensive establishment. Experience and the best of references required. Address LOCK BOX 253.

WANTED—MOULDERS—Fifty Stove and Hollow-ware Moulders, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. No one belonging to the Moulders' Union Association need apply. BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—CANVASSER.—A reliable Canvasser in the Insurance Business. None need apply but live, active men of good judgment. Any such will receive a liberal offer by way of fixed salary or commission. Address the undersigned, giving name and reference, and present or former occupation. INSURANCE AGENT, Box 794 P. O., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO FURNISH $500 IN GREENBACKS to a few men who can give references and can travel part of the time in a light, genteel business. Permanent and big pay is the motto. J. C. TILTON.

WANTED.—100, 1,000, 10,000 men to sell Andrews' Gas Genator, which can be attached to any lamp, makes the best gaslight in existence from common oil, convenient as a candle; will not blow out. Most rapidly selling article out, retailing at $1 00. Agents are coining money, selling it with right to use it. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—$25 BARTLETT SEWING Machine. Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio. 1md,2m*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—WAREHOUSE—The Warehouse at present occupied by Messrs Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., on Water street. For terms inquire at office of BISSELL & CO., 235 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A RARE CHANCE—House to Let and Furniture For Sale, located in a desirable part of Allegheny—has all the modern improvements, contains 14 Rooms. The Furniture is all modern and elegant, having been used but a few months. Rent, $1,000 per annum. None need apply unless willing to purchase the entire Furniture. Address "FURNITURE," office of this paper.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE.—The Warehouse corner Water street and Chancery Lane now occupied by Wm. Frank. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens National Bank.

FOR RENT—GLASS WORKS.—At Long Island City, New York, the Hunter's Point Flint Glass Works, eligibly situated at Long Island City, within a quarter of a mile of the landing of the Ferry from James' Slip, New York. Also, the Tools, &c., for sale. Immediate possession can be had. Address Box 1434 PITTSBURGH P. O. stating where interview can be had, or apply by letter to A. RAPELYE, Long Island City, New York. WFMW

FOR RENT—ROOMS.—Three Large Rooms, 2d, 3d and 4th Stories of Warehouse, 325 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR RENT.—A ROOM—The Audience Room of Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street. Inquire of JOHNSON & PAINE, 7 Hancock street, or H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, Wylie street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—A Lease of a good Business House on Liberty st.; also, a light stock of Groceries and Fixtures, suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Satisfactory particulars will be given. Possession now or 1st of April. Address A, Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—The undersigned offers for sale his Residence in New Brighton, Penna. The Lot is about 259 feet in front on the Main street, by 358 feet in depth, and is one of the most desirable locations as a residence in the town. The improvements consist of a large two-storied Double Brick House, with Attic, fine Cellars, and all the necessary out-buildings, all built in the best and most substantial manner. On the rear end of the Lot is a two storied Brick Dwelling, containing Four Rooms. The Lot is well planted with Fruit and Ornamental Trees. For further information inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or to W. P. TOWNSEND, No. 19 Market street, Pittsburgh. ROBERT TOWNSEND.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The large two-story double Brick Dwelling, No. 112 Fulton street, opposite to Center avenue, now occupied by W. H. Williams, Esq. The House is 38 feet front by 36 feet deep, standing on lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep to a 20 foot alley. The Dwelling is most desirable and pleasant, containing 14 rooms, besides halls, &c., with neat front yard and large space in rear, making everything cheerful and pleasant. For terms, &c., apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, Market street.

FOR SALE--RESIDENCE—Sewickley Residence for Sale—The subscriber, desirous of improving other property, offers his present residence for sale, being the finest property of its size in Sewickley. The grounds are finely stocked with well grown ornamental and fruit trees and shrubs of every description, with excellent roads, walks, greenhouse, grapery, &c. Near the station, churches, schools, etc. Possession given first of April. D. N. WHITE.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—A desirable Private Residence, situate on Bellefontaine street, in Lawrenceville, containing Seven Rooms and Hall, all very well finished. The Lot is 24 by 100 feet. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—Suburban Residence. Rare Chance. LARGE MANSION freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order, with all modern conveniences. Two and a half acres In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles out, and about four minutes' walk from a regular Station. Apply at 119 FIRST STREET

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small Tenement and three acres of ground, being one complete square, within a few minutes walk of the station, in the healthful and moral town of Beaver, with its high social and educational advantages. Possession given any time. Address E. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa. 1tawtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—One large brick Dwelling House, situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—A desirable Residence FOR SALE, IN EAST LIBERTY. The House is Brick, with nine large rooms, hall and celler, with wash house attached. The lot contains the One-Third of an Acre, and has erected on it a Stable for three horses and carriage, oven, &c. &c. For terms apply on the premises, northeast corner of Negley avenue and Ross street, or to S. CALDWELL, Commercial office, or address R. F. LOGAN, Parnassus Postoffice, Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR SALE--DWELLING—At Salem, Ohio—That elegant Mansion and Grounds known as the "Phillips property," worth at present rate of labor and material $40,000, but can be bought for less than half its value. The house is of brick, 38 by 67 feet, rough cast finish, double walls, three stories high. First floor contains single and double Parlors, Library, Conservatory, Bow-window, &c., Dining-Room, Kitchen, and Wash-house. Second floor, four large Chambers, Bath-room and Water Closet. Third floor, four large Chambers. Gas, hot and cold water in all parts of the house. Large brick Stable and Green House, with all modern improvements. The Grounds, containing 2½ acres, are planted with all the rare and choice Shrubbery adapted to the climate. Also, Peach, Plum, Apple, Quince, Cherry, and Pear Trees, and all varieties of Grapes. Berries of all kinds in abundance. Call upon or address S. P. MORRISON, Salem, Ohio. T TH S

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Desirable Sites for Country Residences—On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the Perryville Plank road, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, three, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 103 Fourth street.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues.) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—One Ten Horse Power Oscillating Engine, with a 14 ft. two-flued Boiler, and 60 feet stack, all complete and in perfect order. Engine working every day. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES—Two Iron Safes, one fire proof. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL.—A good farm Grist Mill, for hand or steam power, and a Generator and Cooler for a Mineral Water Establishment, in good working order. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—COAL CARS—For Sale or Rent—40 Gondola Coal Cars in good order. Apply to NORTON JOHNSON, 314½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to J. L. McHUGH, Connellsville.

FOR SALE—BOILERS—One pair of second hand two-flued Boilers, 36 inches diameter, 24 feet long, with steam drum, mud drum, fire front and breeching complete, for sale cheap. Apply to LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Market and Water streets, or at Works, Birmingham.

FOR SALE.—OIL REFINERY.—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street. eod-tf

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY.—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street. eod-tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ENGINES.—
2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.
1 8½ do 20 do
1 15 do 30 do
All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop, On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Four Lots Fronting on Butler street and Pennsylvania Railroad, near the station in East Liberty. Price $400 each, and terms easy. MELLON BROS., East Liberty.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—Desirable Residence for sale in South Pittsburgh, corner of Carson and Short streets. Lot, 80 feet on Carson and Manor streets, by 100 on Short street. The House is Pressed Brick Front, three stories high; the Lot is highly ornamented with Shrubbery of various kinds, and is altogether one of the most desirable homes in the vicinity of the City. Inquire of J. EVANS, on the premises.

FOR SALE--FARM--Splendid Farm For Sale, situated two and one half miles from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, known as the Thornton Farm, containing 660 acres. It will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises are erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all other necessary improvements. For terms apply to JOHN RICHEY, No. 134 Center Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or JASPER M. THOMPSON, near Uniontown. M,W,F

FOR SALE—FARM—Farm in Greene county, Pa., containing about 125 Acres, located on Whiteley Creek, two miles from Greensboro. Soil rich and under cultivation. Improvements log house, orchards, &c. Good Oil territory. This property belongs to the Whiteley Creek Oil Company and will be sold cheap to pay the indebtedness of said Company. Parties desirous of investing will address THOMAS STEEL, No. 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—A delightful place for Private Residences—Four Lots of Ground, planted with Fruit Trees, 100 by 300 feet running on a street, (with a spring of water), running on a line with the Observatory property, and fronting on the Perrysville road, opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq. Inquire of GEORGE F. DIHM, No. 97 Wood street. T,TH,S

FOR SALE—FARM—The undersigned offers for sale his Farm, situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, containing seventy Acres of well improved land, within 2½ miles of West Newton, the whole underlaid with Coal. The improvements are a large comfortable Dwelling House, Bank Barn, 66x40, with all other out-buildings. The Farm is well watered, has a variety of grafted fruit—is convenient to markets, and in a good neighborhood. For terms inquire of J. J. PATTERSON, West Newton, Pa. T,TH,S*

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL—One-third Interest in the Steam Grist mill, located in the village of Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio, and situated on the line of the P., F. W. & C. R. W., with a side track by the door, convenient for loading and unloading grain and flour. Said Mill being in excellent repair, with three run of Burrs—in a fine grain growing country. Also, a Frame Dwelling, belonging to the premises. For Terms, apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or J. VOGLESENG, Columbiana county, Ohio. Mrs. F. N. PIERCE.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS.—Desirable Building Lots for COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station on Pennsylvania Railroad: 1 Lot 2½ acres; 1 Lot 1½ acres; 1 Lot 1 acre, within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 103 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—That large Brick House and Lot, No. 159 Center Avenue, which contains 16 Rooms, with all the conveniences of modern times, together with a Brick Stable, room for three horses; also, Carriage, Coal and Wood House. The lot of ground is 93x195 feet. Price, $12,000, one-half cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Possession given April 1st, 1867. For particulars, apply to ANDREW PATRICK, on the premises.

FOR SALE--VALUABLE BUSINESS Property, No. 55 MARKET ST., at present occupied by the Fourth National Bank: Lot 18 feet 4 in. by 180 feet to Chancery Lane, widening towards the rear, 18 feet. In addition to the Four Story Iron Front Building on Market street, there is a substantial Three Story Brick Warehouse on Chancery Lane. JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker, No 103 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—FARM—Farm for sale situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—COAL PROPERTY—A A Tract of Land, in Elizabeth Tp, on the Youghiogheny River, 5 miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved, 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom: the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of ROBT. F. WEDDELL, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Fine Country Residence for Sale—TWENTY ACRES best quality land, beautifully situated between the Allegheny Valley Railroad and river, ten miles from the city, one-fourth of a mile from Edgewater Station, and adjoining property of Jno. McD. Crossan, Esq. Good two-story Double Frame Dwelling House, all necessary out-buildings: very neat new Cottage for Gardener; Eleven Hundred choice Fruit Trees. Shade and Ornamental Trees, with fine grounds and an abundance of small fruits. For richness of soil, ease of access and beauty of location, this place is believed to be unsurpassed in the beautiful and healthful Valley of the Allegheny. Inquire of J. R. McCUNE, at Union National Bank, or on the premises, of WM. HANNA.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Valuable Farm, situated about four miles East of the flourishing village of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., containing Four Hundred and Eighty Acres, about four hundred of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation. About one half of said Farm is Rich Meadow Land, which yields abundant crops of Grass, Corn and other grain. The table land is of excellent quality, well adapted for all farming purposes. There are on the premises a good two story Frame House, Barn, Grain House, Sheep Houses, &c. Said Farm is located in a healthy section, and is particularly adapted for stock and grazing purposes. The above Farm will be sold entire, or in quarters. Terms of payment easy. For particulars inquire at FARMER'S BANK, Salem, Ohio, THOS. M. WILSON, on the premises, or E. FAWCETT, Pittsburgh Penna. SAMUEL M. REEVES, E. FAWCETT. W.S

FOR SALE.—BLAST FURNACE.—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership, which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property, and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had, between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE--FARM--A good Farm of 160 Acres in Mahoning county, Ohio, within one and a half miles from Smithfield Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, seven miles from Salem, and seven miles from Alliance. Seventy acres under a good state of cultivation or well set with grass. Thirty acres good timbered land. Good Frame House and Barn and out buildings; well watered. Good Orchard, and in a good neighborhood. The Farm is well calculated for the dairy business. Will be sold low. Address R. P. JOHNSON, Alliance, Ohio.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

NOTWITHSTANDING the systematic attempt to create an alarm, by circulating the report that our Five-Twenties held abroad are to be rushed home upon us, in consequence of the impeachment proposition, the foreign demand for that description of securities increases, and at an advance rather than a diminished price. Although Mr. JOHNSON denies being at the bottom of the attempt to create a panic, with the view of heading off impeachment, it was made, but like most of administration movements, it signally failed.

* * *

THE tenor of the reports from Washington is that Congress is little likely to sanction any scheme looking to anything like violent contraction or extreme financial measures of any kind. We infer from the tone of the free trade papers that their prospects are not as good as they were.

* * *

WHEN General SEDGWICK entered Matamoras and raised the American flag there, many suspected that it was an act to be avowed or disowned, according to circumstances as they should after appear—at any rate, that no harm would ever come to the dashing General. And so it turns out. It became necessary to disown the act. General SEDGWICK was placed under arrest, but he has been set at liberty again, he averring that he acted under what he understood were the orders of General SHERIDAN. Had matters taken another turn, he would have been complimented—perhaps promoted.

JUBAL EARLY WRITES A BOOK.

We can easily imagine that Gen. EARLY, in taking a retrospect of the war, would be about as likely to give a clear and unbiased narration, as he would of what he saw in looking back along the line of his great retreat before SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah valley. In both cases the inward madness and mortification would be likely to clothe the external scenes with haze and confusion, too formidable for a correct perception or a true judgment. In the book that he has published, this is amply illustrated even in the philosophical lucubrities with which he prefaces it. His perceptions of the past and present, as well as his anticipations of the future, have the impress of the rebel fancy deeply stamped on them.

On slavery he is particularly affecting, tracing the history of the institution, its highly civilizing and Christianizing effects, depicting the process of its overthrow, and lamenting its loss. He declares that "reason, common sense, and true humanity to the black, as well as the safety of the white race, required that the inferior race should be kept in a state of subordination." He avers that the struggle made by the people of the South was not for the institution of slavery. Contrary to the general doctrine of the Southern writers, that the slaves were dependent on their masters for food, clothing and shelter, General EARLY gives them the credit of having "not only developed the immense resources of the immediate country in which they were located," but of being "the main source of the great prosperity of the United States." This, it is true, is contrary to his own theory and statements in other places, as well as to that of other eulogizers of slavery.

In view of the great mistake of emancipation which gave liberty to 4,000,000 slaves, General EARLY thinks history will pronounce this generation and Government fools. We agree with him that in the future ages, posterity, while poring over the pages of history, "will be lost in wonder at the follies and crimes committed in this generation," but we do not imagine that the freeing of 4,000,000 of slaves will be the occasion of the wonder. And we do not agree with General EARLY, that "the civilized world will find that its philanthropy has been all false, and its religion all wrong on this subject." It is worse than silly, it is blind stupidity to repeat such absurd predictions of the future judgment of mankind on this great event of modern times. It is equally senseless to repeat the stale, absurd and ridiculous Southern notions about slavery.

But it has its design. And it shows that the class which entertains these notions of slavery, have corresponding aspirations and hopes of its restoration, and are already, even before their own restoration is effected, striving to prepare the way for it. Could they do so, they would re-establish slavery in more than its former power, social and political, in the United States. Such sentiments, however, as those of EARLY, when freely ventilated, only set the people the more firmly in favor of perpetual freedom to the blacks.

GOOD COUNSEL FROM COLORED MEN

The colored men in Washington—just enfranchised by Congress—lately held a convention at which an address was adopted. Not to magnify into undue importance this class of citizens, it cannot be disputed that a peculiar interest attaches to every movement on their part calculated to throw light on their fitness for their new rights and relations. The address referred to, while asserting the right of colored, equal with white men, to suffrage, urges the importance of education as the prime necessity to its proper exercise. To this end it is advised that colored men should aspire to the professions, and to every honorable employment, instead of being content in menial services but slightly removed from the condition of slavery from which so many of them have just emerged. The ignorant laborer, white and black, rests under extraordinary disadvantages in the struggle of life, and as a rule he is thriftless and improvident. It is claimed that the freedman, whenever opportunity has been afforded him, has manifested an ardent desire for knowledge and been prompt to avail himself of every means to acquire it. Recognizing the fact that suffrage without it will be a good with many drawbacks, the address advises colored men to enter upon systematic measures for its universal attainment. The following extract from the address is eminently sound in suggestions which certainly afford ground for encouragement concerning the future of the colored race:

> "We would also beg leave to indicate one especial end to which both individual and united action should be directed, and that is the acquisition of land, which never fails to give an importance to its possessor in the eye of the community, at the same time that it serves to render him a more trustworthy and patriotic citizen. Labor, therefore, to acquire it. If you find it difficult of attaining along the Atlantic seaboard, seek it in the distant West, where, in view of the sparseness of the population, it commands yet but a moderate price. The West is the real Hesperides, where felicity can be found after a life of toil in the older settlements—the veritable El Dorado where wealth sparkles in the river sands, slumbers in mountain caves, and annually renews itself in a luxuriant vegetation. In that portion of the country, too, you will come in contact with a people more generous and sympathizing than those to be found in older communities—a people with charities as expanded as their own prairies—with sentiments as lofty as the peaks of their mountain ranges. Let us go there and aid in building up that portion of our country, assured that, at the same time we shall be building our own fortunes, and securing the great end at which we aim—our equality with all other citizens before the law."

TEMPERANCE OF PUBLIC MEN.

If there is one class of men, who are more than others bound to observe the strictest habits of temperance, it is that which has in charge and trust, important interests of other people. Public officers are public servants, in whose hands are placed valuable trusts, and of whom it is but reasonable to expect the employment of their best powers on the duties of their office. That strict sobriety is indispensable to this requirement will not be disputed by any one. In the heads of persons whose minds are darkened, confused or paralyzed by intoxication, no public measure or interest can be sure of judicious or even of safe treatment. On this principle it is easy to see why Railroad Engineers and employees are by arrangement and contract prohibited the use of intoxicating drinks while on duty. And on the same principle, the Regulations of War that allow an officer to have liquors as a part of his private stores and forbid it to common soldiers, present a fact anomalous and contradictory to sound philosophy, since intoxication in a commander may be infinitely more detrimental than in a private soldier.

The same influence produced by excessive stimulation of the brain, that makes a half drunken man miscalculate the consequences of his individual action, or mistake the relation of things, will affect his judgment and perception in relation to public interests, and a vote given under that pernicious influence may involve innocent parties in serious loss or utter ruin, or inflict permanent injury or discredit on the country.

It is, therefore, with gratification that we notice any movement in favor of temperance, initiated by public men. Concerted action among legislators and other persons connected with the administration of public affairs, will be effective, not only in securing themselves against the insidious and damaging power of the habit, but also, in discouraging the practice of social drinking among others. But besides the personal benefit in maintaining sobriety, health and respectability, they secure the confidence of their constituents, which no man can be sure of deserving or of not sacrificing any day, who at any time resigns the control of his mind to the wild suggestions and impulses of intoxication. The occasional movements, in Washington, for the suppression of intemperance or for the maintenance of sobriety, indicate the necessity for such movements, as plainly as they promise beneficial results. So the recent action, embracing all the State officers of Iowa, who signed a total abstinence pledge, may be of great service to the public interest of that vigorous young State.

Were Legislators, in all States, to take a similar step, it would be good, beyond a doubt, for the important interests intrusted to them. A petition was lately presented to a legislative body, asking that sobriety might be made a condition of office. The petition, was for some reason referred to the Committee on *Retrenchment*. Whether the reference was made on instinct or reason, it was most suggestive, for no doubt, millions of money are lost by votes and official action under the influences of intoxicating liquors.

MUDDLING A MISSION.

We are admonished, upon the highest authority, that a house divided against itself shall not stand. We are also, through the law of the Jewish dispensation, forbidden to yoke the ox and the ass together. These precepts have a much wider significance than the homely words in which they are couched would seem to convey. They are a general warning against incompatible associations; a direct prohibition of the attempted union of incongruities. Each epitomizes in a sentence the experience and resultant philosophy of all time.

That the concrete wisdom which they inculcate should be lightly thought of or entirely disregarded, as it too often is, may be considered as a convincing proof of the ineradicable perversity of human nature. Still, though this perversity be an inherent weakness of the race of man, it is none the less to be deplored when we see it develope into absurd or disastrous consequences. Even in private affairs it is fit subject for sorrowful deprecation; but, when it is suffered to influence and bring to grief or absolute derision a matter of public moment, it should arouse a feeling of earnest remonstrance.

It has, by the present administrators of the policy of the nation, been permitted to do this thing; the most flagrant instance of recent occurrence being in the case of the ridiculous mission to Mexico, on which General SHERMAN and Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL were dispatched in company. They must have been aware in Washington that two men of such antagonistic temperaments and dispositions could never agree. Opportunities had not been lacking to show how domineering and arrogant and egotistic was the military moiety of the embassy, and the civil half was known to conceal beneath a suave and facile exterior a substratum of unyielding narrow obstinacy. Here were the elements of collision, attrition and eventual explosion provided, as if with deliberation, to insure the failure of the enterprise even from its very inception. And, with the evident intention to prevent the possibility of accord or accommodation between them, each was furnished with a separate set of instructions, and each was led to believe that he was the chief and responsible partner in the *quasi* diplomatic firm that they composed.

What upshot but that which came to pass could be anticipated? It might have been foretold from the beginning, and a good many thousand dollars, expended on the accessories of the farce, saved for a more useful purpose. As it was, we are informed by a dispatch from the Capital, that the two envoys were at odds with one another from the start; that each claimed to rank the other; that there was a stormy discussion between them, in which offensive personal allusions were freely bandied, and that an open rupture took place on their arrival at Matamoras, where they separated, each to return by different ways, after the futile, not to say ignominious, manner of that king of France, who, with twice ten thousand men, marched up a hill and then marched down again.

The question arises, who is to be held responsible for the conception and fraudulent appearance at attempted execution of this elaborate and expensive humbug? An impression prevails that Mr. SEWARD has almost undisturbed management of our relations with foreign countries; that his is the delicate and artistically compounded pie—the Cabinet *pate de foie gras*, so to speak—into which the President, with his plain and unsophisticated political tastes, has the least desire to poke his finger. We cannot help thinking that this is one of the playful Secretary's "little games." In monarchical countries it has always been a maxim with able and ambitious prime ministers that "the king must be amused." Here the people are sovereign. Is it Mr. SEWARD's idea of government that State pantomime and burlesque must be periodically produced to keep them attentive in the auditorium, while some more important piece, for the special benefit of the actors, is being concocted and rehearsed behind the scenes? Was this Mexican Mission a blind; and, if so, what was it meant to cover? We are given to understand from reliable sources, that it was a positive injury to JUAREZ and a windfall to ORTEGA. Moreover, subsequent events would seem to indicate that ORTEGA is not playing the hand he holds alone. Had he been without some promise of assistance he would scarcely have taken so desperate a risk as he did the other day, when he boldly pushed across the Rio Grande with scarce a handful of followers. Has Mr. SEWARD become bewildered in trying to unravel the tangled skein of Mexican intrigue, or is he endeavoring to warp or trifle with public opinion at home? It has been said that he takes a morbid pleasure in political and diplomatic manœuvers that are MACHIAVELLIAN and mysterious. If this be true, all we have to say to him is, that the American people don't.

* * *

PRIVATE interests are closely connected with public affairs in this country, and they were never more intimately connected than at the present time. Hence the policy of the Government is a matter of interest to every person, because it may press adversely, or it may be highly advantageous to every one's interest. A large share of the indebtedness of the Government is to individual citizens of our own country, who all feel, of necessity, concerned for the maintenance of the national credit. The prices of commodities, as affected by taxation, bring the matter home to every individual. The rate of wages, as affected by foreign competition, brings the tariff question to the consideration not only of employers of labor, but of laborers themselves. Other questions and measures of government are with equal directness connected with private interests. Hence arises the propriety of all citizens taking an intelligent interest in political affairs, that matters of business, liberty of speech, freedom of conscience, personal rights, may not be infringed on by public measures. And if these things be so, how unwise and absurd the resolve, occasionally made in a moment of vexation or disappointment, to have no more to do with politics. If politics are left to the few, private interests may be sacrificed to individual cupidity and ambition.

* * *

GOVERNOR SWAN, of Maryland, has introduced a new idiom—that is, new in a public document. He speaks of Congress, in his late message, as if that body were some mighty potentate, of the feminine gender like Queen VICTORIA or Queen DIDO. Whether it be in a bachelor's ascetic temper, or in the bridegroom's honeymoon phrase of tenderness, we know not, but certain it is, that Congress is a "*she*," and nothing but a "she" to the Governor of Maryland. "She" ought to do so and so, with the power that is in "her" hands, and if "she" fails, the consequences will be laid at "her" door. It is a funny, as well as new idiom in the language, so to *she* a body of two hundred and fifty men! He, he! One can hardly help laughing at the oddity of it!

MR. JOHNSON, it is quite evident, has commenced to swing around the circle again. Frequent threats have recently been thrown out by his personal organ of resisting Congress with force, and in some way not so apparent, of carrying his policy into practice. We have an intimation of this kind recorded by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*—who would be likely to speak on good authority—in the following extract from a recent letter:

> "It is certain that Congress will enact a law providing that the Constitutional Amendment shall, after receiving the assent of twenty-one States, be held as a part of the Constitution. But will the Supreme Court sustain such a proceeding? The President thinks not. He intimated the other day, in conversation, that it might become his duty to enforce and sustain the laws and the Constitution according to the construction of the United States Supreme Court and against Congress. The question above referred to will be one of the most important that will call for Executive power."

This is but another form of expressing the old threat—only this time Mr. JOHNSON is encouraged to couple with it the Supreme Court, the spirit of whose decisions, of late, have no doubt given him much encouragement. It is notorious that he has steadily refused to execute the Civil Rights Law, wherein he has laid himself liable to impeachment; and it may yet happen that he who is so boastful about what he will do, will find himself without even the power to save himself from the Congress he has so many times threatened to "kick out."

* * *

THE latest specimen of Mr. JOHNSON's way of making treason odious and making traitors take back seats, is the pardoning of BRADLEY T. JOHNSON. A citizen of Maryland, he joined the South and rose to be a Brigadier in the rebel service. He was one of the leaders of the invasion of Maryland, and in case the movement was successful was to usurp the Governorship. The act of pardoning him is one of the most aggravated of which Mr. JOHNSON has been guilty. There was not the poor excuse for Mr. JOHNSON that his State had seceded, but he deliberately made war upon the General Government, and then attempted to overthrow and supersede the Government of his State, and to drag its people into the Confederacy against their will.

ANOTHER REBELLION THREATENED.—EDMUND BURKE made a speech to the Democratic State Convention at Concord, Tuesday, in which he made himself ridiculous by threatening a Democratic rebellion against the Government, if the Republicans do certain things. Reliable advices from the South are to the effect that if they had the power the leaders there would gladly say ditto to Mr. BURKE. The New York *World* is also prophecying "horrid civil war," and the Democratic howl on the same key is becoming quite general.

* * *

THE Eastern papers came to us—much behind time—filled with graphic accounts of the recent great snow storm, which appears to have been more general than any for several years. Of the storm which set in Sunday morning we have no telegraphic reports; but it is likely to prove as formidable a blockade as the previous one.

THE New York *Post* claims that Mr. CONKLING, the new Senator from New York, is not for Protection but friendly to an opposite policy. His votes in the House have not indicated this.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two young boys were recently drowned in Crooked Lake, near Penn Yan, New York, and at almost the same hour of their death a child playing with its doll, in a residence about twenty miles from the place where the deaths occurred, suddenly exclaimed that her cousin (meaning the youngest boy) was drowned. The exclamation was sudden and repeated, and in a few hours the telegraph confirmed the child's statement.

In Chicago, a few days since, a young lady with a capacious waterfall, was out sleighing with her admirer, when they were overtaken by another sleigh, the horse of which grasped her waterfall, which had become powdered with snow, between his teeth. She screamed, away started the horses, and the hair pins came out, leaving her head greatly reduced in size and altered in shape.

Two Germans are about to start on a foot race from Nashville to Murfreesboro'—a distance of thirty-two miles—for a purse of $1,000. The contestants have agreed that neither shall taste food during the race, and the one first reporting at Murfreesboro' is to get the money.

A correspondent says that nothing is equal to pure paraffine for preserving the polished surface of steel and iron from oxidation. The paraffine should be warmed, rubbed on and then wiped off with a woolen rag. It will not change the color, whether bright or blue, and will protect the surface better than any varnish.

The largest steel rollers ever made in this country were manufactured at Waterbury, Conn., for the Royal Mint of England. They were 14 inches diameter, of solid steel and hardened, intended for rolling the precious metals.

One of the novelties of the London season is kangaroo hams, imported from Australia.

A Philadelphian is disgusted with Rome because "it's so plaguy full of ruins there's nothing else to see; Arch street could buy the whole out, and spare enough to build them up again."

Governor Patten of Alabama has made arrangements to send mineralogical specimens from his State to the Paris Exposition. It is to be hoped the selection will include some of the political fossils who are doing their best to hinder the readmission of the State to the Union.

The New Jersey Legislature will soon pass a law requiring the fencing in of all wheels, saws, belting, and other dangerous machinery in manufacturing establishments and elsewhere. Some excellent ideas occasionally originate in Jersey. The people there are slow, but, on the whole, sensible and practical.

A traveler in Italy thinks the water of the Mediterranean at San Remo is clearer than that of Canandaigua Lake, where one can see the bottom at forty feet below the surface. Foreign travel has evidently obliterated the last vestige of patriotism from the breast of that traveler.

A laborer in Troy was choked to death at his own table the other day, while eating some sausage. This item is being circulated so diligently as to convey the impression that it has been manufactured with special intent to bring sausage into discredit.

The Dutch Minister of Internal Affairs has rendered to the King his second report on the cattle plague. It appears that since June, 1865, when the plague first appeared in Holland, 80,469 head of cattle have been attacked by it. Of these, 39,595 died, 17,460 were killed, and the remainder recovered.

At the "Hub," the question is agitated, "Shall Boston retain her young men?" The Board of Trade discussed the subject at their late annual meeting, acknowledging the necessity of doing something to prevent the young men of Boston from seeking business elsewhere. The Board recommended a renewal of the endeavor to effect such an alteration of the law regulating limited partnerships as will enable the older business men to make room for the younger without withdrawing themselves entirely from business.

Five persons living near Magdeburg, Germany, recently ate some raw pork which the official inspector had certified was free from trichinæ. They became sick, and a second investigation showed that the animal was diseased. Persons who ate cooked sausages made from this trichinous meat were not injured.

Twelve "roughs" who were attacking people in the vicinity of Boston were followed and captured by six bold butcher boys.

The agony regarding League Island is still agitating Philadelphia and its leading journals. These papers miss no opportunity of discrediting every other place that they think stands a chance as being selected for an iron clad naval station in preference. Exultingly the *Ledger* exclaims, in its Saturday issue: "For the information of the Congressional Committee who have charge of the League Island project, and other persons interested in the question of locating the iron clad depot, we call attention to the fact that the North and East rivers were again blockaded by ice on Thursday, and passengers on the ferry-boats were detained for several hours. The channel at League Island is free from this nuisance."

A delegation from Texas is now in Washington urging legislation in aid of the Southern Pacific Railroad, extending from Louisiana to El Paso, in Texas, and thence to San Diego, on the Pacific coast. This important project had passed through one House, and was about passing in the Senate in 1860, when the Texas delegation withdrew, thus defeating it. Here is a splendid chance to illustrate the old axiom: "If you will not when you may, when you will you shall have nay."

The oldest book in New England is owned by a Catholic clergyman, in Worcester, Mass. Its title is "Pantheology," and it was printed in 1470, twenty-two years before the discovery of America by Columbus. Its author was the Rev. Dom Ramer, a Dominican of Pisa, Vice-Chancellor of the Roman church and Bishop of Maguelon. He died in 1249. It is a ponderous volume, bound in boards half an inch thick, covered with leather, and protected by heavy brass knobs and clasps. It is printed in "black letter," and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Boston is determined to have a line of great steamships connecting weekly with Southampton and Antwerp or Havre. At a meeting of business men and others concerned, a statement was made to the effect that the several railroads concentrating upon Boston from the west, have combined upon a general agreement to deliver freights at the tide water, at the city of Boston, at the same price from Chicago and other collecting points as it now is, or may hereafter be delivered therefrom to New York—provided the steamships can be immediately started from the Boston port. A similar arrangement for concentration of freight at the points at which the steamships are to touch on the other side of the water is to be made. The cost of the vessels eleven in number, averaging 3,000 tons each, will be three millions of dollars. Two thirds of the sum is stated to be arranged for in Europe, and the Bostonians are required to make up the remaining third immediately or the enterprise will be lost.

The emigration statistics of 1866 show that 233,417 emigrants landed at the port of New York during the year. Of this number, 106,716 of the emigrants were from Germany; 68,047 from Ireland; and 36,186 from England. The balance was made up as follows: Scotland, 4,979; Sweden, 3,907; Switzerland, 3,685; France, 8,246; Denmark, 1,526; Holland, 1,506; Italy, 918; Norway, 583; Wales, 510; Spain, 315; West Indies, 246; Poland, 231; Belgium, 157; South America, 155; Russia, 154; Portugal, 96; Mexico, 56; Nova Scotia, 40; Canada, 28; China, 26; East Indies, 16; Africa, 15; Australia, 12; Central America, 12; Turkey, 8; Japan, 7; Greece, 5; Sicily, 1.

The present English Parliament is probably the most liberal ever returned; and yet an English journal says that of the entire number, there are 125 peers, heirs of peerages, brothers and near relatives of peers, besides those connected with the peerage by marriage; 57 baronets, 165 military officers of the regulars, 108 officers of the militia, yeomanry and volunteers; 11 naval officers, 100 lawyers, 2 surgeons, 1 architect, 4 civil engineers, 3 newspaper editors, 10 authors, 1 publisher, 7 bank directors, 7 private bankers, 4 capitalists, 8 iron masters, 4 contractors, 18 manufacturers, 49 merchants, 5 brewers, 1 ship builder, 1 stock broker, 1 house agent, and only 1 tenant-farmer.

The Illinois Wool Growers' Society report that the 2,000,000 sheep in that State are worth $8,000,000, and yield annually wool worth about $3,000,000. They demand protection; and to adjust the tariff so as to assist the wool grower, who desires prohibitory duties on imported wool, and the wool manufacturer who wishes no duty at all, is one of the troubles at present perplexing our Congressmen.

Some new Mexicans have lately appeared on the carpet, who are anxious to distinguish themselves by adding to the singular simplicity of Mexican politics, and among them are Bustamente, who issues proclamations, and Berriozabal, who borrows money from every Mexican he can lay his hands on, but neglects to pay it back—no doubt supposing they will forget his euphonious name. Mejia, who in the middle of last week had abandoned the Imperialist cause, is now marching against Tampico with an Imperialist army, intending to capture it from the Liberalists. "The Ortega faction is gaining ground," says one dispatch, and another explains it by remarking that the Juarez and Ortega factions are on the most excellent terms, owing to the fact that no news has been received from the latter chief." Bah! Mexico is a species of national emetic. It is to be hoped she will never be absorbed into the United States. We should certainly be sick of her and throw her up at the very earliest opportunity.

A Democratic member of the Congressional excursion party through the South has given the Boston *Post* an account of the impressions derived from his observations. He says he has more faith than ever in the capacity of the negro to become self supporting and self-governing, and that the better classes of the Southern people entertain the same views. He found many "representative men" who would not be unwilling to have it provided, in the fundamental laws, after a reasonable time, that the negro should have suffrage on the basis of moderate intelligence and property qualification. The poor whites of the South are the bitterest opponents of negro suffrage.

PERSONAL.

—George B. Weyer has been arrested in New Brunswick for a murder committed nine years ago.

—Mr. Bell, who made torpedoes for the Paraguayans, is dead of an explosion—hoisted with his own petard.

—Neumann and Steinitz, the two new chess stars of Europe, have agreed to play a match.

—A nephew of the late General Scott has purchased the old family mansion at Elizabeth, and will in future reside there.

—There is a Chinese boy in a San Francisco photograph saloon who has, "between works," translated nearly all the words in Webster's unabridged dictionary into the Chinese vernacular.

—Mr. William Everett, son of the late Hon. Edward Everett, has entered the lecture field as an expounder of "Some Parts in the Character of St. Paul."

—The theme of art circles in Rome for some time past has been the four brackets intended for the organ of the Music Hall of Boston. They are the work of a young Dane, the protege of a retired American actress.

—Stephens, the ex-Head Center, now coolly says that he never intended to initiate war in Ireland during the last year, and that he only promised to do so because he supposed that such a promise was a military necessity.

—Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, proposes to give his services, free of charge, in the distribution of relief to the starving Cretans, providing the "Hub" will raise twenty thousand dollars for that purpose.

—A patriotic Southern lady, appealing for aid for Jefferson Davis, called him a "patriot caged without a crime."

—The presentation of Gen. Dix at the French Court in precedence of all others presented on the same day, and the fact that the Emperor's speech in reply to General Dix was the only one which he made, has caused quite a tempest among the members of the Diplomatic Corps. It is usage that the Minister who is thus presented first takes precedence on all other occasions during the ensuing year.

—Says the Louisville *Democrat*: There is a young man named Ronalds, living up town, who can eclipse almost anybody in skating, and what is more remarkable, he does it on three skates, and has no legs. His legs were cut off by a train of cars in Ohio some time ago. His body sits upon one skate, while he uses the others with his hands. He can be seen upon Beargrass Creek any day when the ice is good, and if any of our young "bloods" think they can beat Mr. Ronalds he will be very glad to give them a little brush."

—The Cincinnati Catholic *Telegraph*, of this week, says: "James T. Regan, whose wife died a few months ago, went through the ceremony of marriage by Rev. Mr. Bender, to his deceased wife's sister, without publication of bans or dispensation of the diriment impediment in the first degree of affinity. By the laws of the Catholic Church they are not only not married, but excommunicated."

—Boston is to have another statue. The *Journal* says the Everett statue has been completed in clay by Mr. Story, and is now ready for casting at Munich. It is expected to arrive in May.

—The largest man in the United States House of Representatives is Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, the smallest Mr. John F. Starr, ("twinkle, twinkle, little star"), of New Jersey; the tallest "Long" John Wentworth, of Illinois; the shortest Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut; the handsomest man (although there is much dispute on this point) is perhaps James G. Blaine, of Maine.

—After a very careful scrutiny of all the circumstances relating to the death of Miss Kett, the city marshal of Dayton has arrived at the conclusion that it was a case of involuntary suicide. He was satisfied that no person but Miss Kett and her brother knew the whereabouts of the latter's pistol; that there was no temptation or object for a murder; and that the unfortunate young woman had herself loaded the pistol for the purpose of shooting rats in the cellar, opened the cellar door, and accidentally shot herself when about to descend the stairs.

—The Comtesse de Noailles has addressed a letter to the Ladies' Sanitary Commission, London, on the benefit of going bare-foot. In support of her innovation, she instances the magnificent gait of a bare foot Highland girl, and the elastic play of every muscle, and compares her feet with those girls who have been tortured in boots.

—The wound in Mr. Seward's head, received at the time of the assassination, has only closed over within a recent period. Trepanning was impossible, owing to its situation on the side of his skull, and now the brain at that point is only protected by a thin armor of flesh.

—It is reported that Hon. A. W. Hubbard, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Iowa, intends offering his resignation at the expiration of his present term, the 4th of March next. Mr. Hubbard is impelled to this step by failing health, his indisposition having been so serious the present winter as to deprive him from taking his seat.

—With an escort of Papal Dragoons, and followed by several carriages, the Pope drove recently through the heart of Rome, to pay a visit to the old abdicated King of Bavaria. His Holiness looks in good ease, tranquil of spirit, and full of health. In a few months he will complete the seventy-fifth year of his age and the twenty-first of his reign. So that, the Romans say, he cannot possibly have more than four years to live; for no Pope has completed a reign of twenty-five years.

—Sir Isaac Newton wrote a commentary upon Prophet Daniel, and another upon the Book of Revelations; in one of which he said that, in order to fulfill certain prophecies before a certain date was terminated—the 1,260 days, or prophetic years, of Daniel—there would be a mode of traveling discovered of which the men of his time had no conception; nay, that the knowledge of mankind would be so increased, that they would be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour! Voltaire got hold of this, and sneeringly said: "Now look at that mighty mind of Newton, who discovered gravity, and told such marvels for us to admire! When he became an old man, and got in his dotage, he began to study that book called the Bible; and it seems that, in order to credit its fabulous nonsense, we must believe that the knowledge of mankind will be so increased, that we shall be able to travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour! The poor dotard!" exclaimed the philosophic infidel, in the self-complacency of his profound ignorance.

—Oliver Ames, of Easton, Mass., has been elected President of the Pacific railroad, to hold the office while Gen. John A. Dix is absent, as Minister to France. The salary of the position is $15,000 per year.

—The Pope is evidently providing for a rainy day. He sent a great number of jewels, &c., to the Nuncio at Paris, by whom they have been deposited in the Parisian banks.

—Fred. Douglass says he is not permitted now, as formerly, to enjoy the luxury of a whole seat when traveling. Some people really prefer sitting next a "nigger" to standing.

—The Detroit *Post* has what may be regarded as a first rate notice of one of the President's latest nominees for responsible office. This is what it says of the object of its flattering attention:

> "Another of Andrew Johnson's characteristic appointments is that of the new Governor of Idaho—John M. Murphy. He was once indicted in Wasco county, Oregon, for malfeasance in office, and emigrated to Idaho in consequence of that little but unpleasant difficulty. In 1865 he was elected Recorder of Boise county, in that Territory. Just previous to the last election, the county safe in his possession was broken open, and part of the purloined money subsequently discovered in his bed. He found it desirable to emigrate again."

After that Mr. Murphy either ought to retire into private life or make a desperate attempt to vindicate his character through the medium of a libel suit.

—Hon. Lewis Barker, Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, on taking the chair, perpetrated the following alliteration. In referring to the contest between the President and Congress, he spoke of it as a dead lock, where "veto voided vote, vote vanquished veto." This has the genuine jingle of the famous nursery distich, "Fire, fire, burn stick; stick won't beat dog," and so on. Like all other Barkers, this one makes a great deal of noise, but he doesn't seem to amount to much.

—One of the German papers in the West is taking its revenge upon delinquent subscribers by publishing their names in a "black list;" giving the amount of indebtedness, and any biographical information which can be collected, with a natural bias, however, toward facts which disagreeably involve the character of the sinner. Thus, it is stated that "Mrs. Jones, formerly of Smithville, whence she eloped with a man after her second marriage, owes $2 20." "One of the German papers West" had better dip sufficiently into criminal law to learn that this black list business is an indictable offense.

—It is announced that the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the Representative from the Galena district, General Grant's home in Illinois, is about to sail for Europe, to get medical advice for a spinal disease with which he is suffering. Mr. Washburne is one of the most widely known of the members of Congress, and has served his State continuously for fourteen years, and last autumn was re-elected to another term of two years. Mr. Washburne being the oldest member in continuous service, is the "Father of the House." It is to be hoped that change of scene and climate will speedily restore Mr. Washburne's health. The country owes him a heavy debt of gratitude. But for him General Grant would have been relegated to obscurity almost at the outset of his career of usefulness.

Impeachment—Alleged Discoveries.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit *Post* professes to have considerable knowledge of what is going on in the impeachment matter. In a recent letter he says:

> Besides the general evidence bearing upon the corrupt use of the pardoning and appointing power, there will also be brought evidence in support of statements tending to show that Mr. Johnson was in correspondence in the spring of 1861, with leaders of the secession movement. It has leaked out that certain letters have passed into the hands of gentlemen now moving in the impeachment.
>
> Letters written after the surrender of Lee, offering to combine with others to restore the old political order are reported to be in existence and it is known where they may be obtained.
>
> The original telegrams and letters with some not yet before the public, relating to the New Orleans massacre, are now in the hands of the committee. Reference is made to those sent to New Orleans.
>
> Another reported subject of investigation relates to certain cabinet discussions which have occurred within a short time past, and which considered the advantage or disadvantage to "my policy" of a foreign war. Such discussions have occurred. The committee know the fact. There are many other rumors, but those I have given have some foundation in them. The Judiciary Committee are considering evidence on those points.

Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

The Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, which is to unite Knoxville directly with Louisville and Cincinnati, is being pushed forward vigorously to reach the Kentucky border at which to meet the line of the Kentucky Company now building southward. The road, when completed, will be of inestimable benefit to East Tennessee, beside being a great convenience to travelers from the North who are now obliged to make an awkward detour by Nashville and Chattanooga, and come into Knoxville by the back door. New Year's day witnessed the completion of the road to Clinton, the seat of the neighboring county of Anderson, including a bridge across the Clinch. Many of the women and children of East Tennessee, and until the war of the men also, have never seen a locomotive. The sound of the steam whistle is the note of progress and success to the people of East Tennessee. It signalizes the advent of a new political and social life, and brings in its train all the other blessings attendant on freedom and free labor.

PURE WATER.—The Johnstown Water Company are about taking steps towards introducing a supply of pure water into the boroughs of Johnstown, Conemaugh, Millville, Prospect, Cambria and vicinity. At a meeting on this subject, held last week, Mr. Morrell, in behalf of the Cambria Iron Company, stated that the company would subscribe one-half of the stock necessary to construct the water works, and would obligate itself to pay six per cent. yearly on that amount of stock, equivalent to three per cent. on all the stock. It was resolved that a book should at once be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Water Company, and D. J. Morrell, C. L. Pershing, Jacob Fend, John Geis and Wm. Flattery were appointed Commissioners to receive the subscriptions.

* * *

THE Chicago *Times* asserts that not so much as five dollars was ever raised there to build a railroad or a canal; that there are churches in that city which never cost a dollar of Chicago money. "We are so many and so important," says the *Times*, "that we think outside missionaries can afford to build their own churches and still have a margin for profit in the honor of having a church in the way." We think the *Times* is guilty of uttering slanders.

SPEAKING of "the President and his impeachment," the New York *Times* says: "President Johnson, we understand, is in nowise alarmed at the menacing demonstrations made against him in Congress. If impeachment be determined upon in a constitutional way, he will throw no bar in the way of the fullest investigation of every charge, personal and political, upon which it may be founded. On the contrary, he will do all in his power to secure the most searching investigation into the facts of every accusation contained in the articles drawn up."

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* complains that the Central Railway Company has now made its passenger station at West Philadelphia to and from which travelers have to take themselves on foot or in vehicles. For the travel to Harrisburg, this line, therefore, puts itself further away from the city than the station of the Reading Company, which is at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, while it is no nearer for the travel to Ohio and the west than its rival line whose station is at Broad and Washington streets.

COLGATE'S
COLGATE'S
COLGATE'S
Glycerine and Honey Soaps,
Glycerine and Honey Soaps,
Glycerine and Honey Soaps,
Glycerine and Honey Soaps,
Glycerine and Honey Soaps,
For Chapped Hands,
For Chapped Hands,
Sold Cheaper
Sold Cheaper
Sold Cheaper
AT
M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN'S
DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, than at any other house.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use, but what has stood the strongest tests and has always borne the palm of victory, over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility of the whole system, try but a single bottle? We will never urge you to use it if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself and the beneficial results, are as certain as sunshine, will all urgently, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our professions as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,
Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS. About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouse every few minutes.
oc20-ym JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

GROCERIES.
250 bags Coffee, fair to prime;
200 bbls Refined sugars;
100 bbls assorted brands Syrups;
50 bbls P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds P. R. and Cuba Sugars.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
No. 27 and 29 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Second Regular Meeting of the Association will be held in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street between Smithfield and Grant streets, on next SATURDAY EVENING, January 26th, at 7½ o'clock. All the members are requested to be present.

COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of MALIN & HAMMETT, (to date from January 21st, 1867), for the purpose of doing an Iron Commission Business, at 69 and 70 WATER ST.
GEORGE MALIN,
EDGAR G. HAMMETT.
Pittsburgh January 21 1867.

COAL WORKS.—AN INTEREST in one of the finest Coal Works on the Monongahela River for sale at a great bargain; now in successful operation; capacity 15,000 BUSHELS PER DAY. Only $5,000 cash required to be paid down, balance on long time. Address with full name,
BOX 217,
tf PITTSBURGH POSTOFFICE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

A full stock of LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, &c., for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

RYE FLOUR,
RYE FLOUR.
RYE FLOUR for family use, put up in 25 pound bags. Also, Breakfast Hominy, White and Yellow sifted Corn Meal, Hulled Buckwheat Flour.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MERCHANTS' OIL COMPANY.—
Notice to Stockholders.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms on THURSDAY NEXT, the 25TH INST., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary legal action to wind up the affairs of said Company, and divide the remaining funds. As this is the last opportunity, all interested will give their prompt and punctual attendance. By order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 2d, 1856.

1st. Capital		$250,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$500,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due-bills, each secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
U. S. Seven thirties	125,000 00	
Cash in Bank	24,682 43	
Premium notes	19,954 33	
Individual Book Accounts	4,079 67	
		$298,116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49,934 66
4th. Interest received in 1866		9,136 20
5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz: Losses	$21,968 45	
Return Premiums	3,687 16	
Reinsurance	346 74	
Government taxes	697 57	
State taxes	875 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraphing	1,149 65	
Board Marine Underwriters	155 00	
Fire Marshal	33 00	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	5,474 12	
		$31,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866		914,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, Claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding		18,287 50

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, from April 25 1866, (date of organization,) to December 31, 1866, embracing a period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	50,000 00	100,000 00
ASSETS		
U. S. 5-20's	$20,000 00	
U. S. 7 30's	7,300 00	
1st Mortgages (city property)	12,000 00	
Bills Receivable	16,788 75	
Office Furniture	434 85	
Interest accrued, but not due	735 29	
Cash on hand	1,411 75	
		$58,770 62
Installments not paid in and for which the Stockholders are individually liable		50,000 00
		$108,770 62
Amount of premiums received		7,688 65
Amount derived from interest		1,838 17
		$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,364 20	
Amount of Losses	1,620 50	$2,984 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		31-100
Amount of risks outstanding		$528,419 99
LIABILITIES		
Losses unpaid	$15 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON,
Secretary.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES,
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES, FINE GOLD AND JEWELLERS' SCALES, IRON AND BRASS BEAMS, MARKET SCALES, STANDARD WEIGHTS and MEASURES, &c., &c.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Cor. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

JANUARY 22, 1867.
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
NEW PRINTS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
TABLE DIAPERS,
TICKINGS,
CRASH, CHECK,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
GRAY AND BLUE BLANKETS,
WHITE BLANKETS, fine and clean,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
IRISH LINEN,
RIBBED HOSE,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, &c., &c.,
A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,
BY THE
Yard, Piece or Package,
To which the attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is respectfully invited.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,
Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,
Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.
Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale.
Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.
Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,
ON GLASS OR PAPER.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

HOLIDAYS BEING OVER
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
164 SMITHFIELD STREET, would again call attention to their large stock of
Wall Paper and Window Shades,
Which are offered Wholesale and Retail, at LOWEST PRICES. eod

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
CHECK AND RECEIPT BOOKS,
DRAY, TIME, NOTE,
And DRAFT BOOKS,
Printed to order and for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LECTURE IN U. P. CHURCH, EAST LIBERTY, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 22d, By Rev. J. B. DALES, D. D., of Philadelphia. Subject—Jerusalem and the East. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the stores in the Village and at the door. Proceeds to be used for the benefit of the congregation. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Persons coming from the city can return at 10 o'clock.

ART EXHIBITION, 21 FIFTH STREET, PHELAN BUILDING.—The Second Annual Exhibition of the works of the students in the PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN, will be open to the public, free of charge, on
TUESDAY, January 22d,
And four following days, from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., closing at 5 o'clock on the 26th. T.W.F.

COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE this day associated with me in business my son, JOHN H. WEITACH, and will continue the manufacture of
OAK SOLE AND BELTING LEATHER,
Under the name and style of G. WEITACH & SON.
G. WEITACH.
Allegheny City, January 1st, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867. }

DISSOLUTION—
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the General Foundry Business under the name of EDWARDS, KNAUER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. C. F. KNAUER retiring from said firm.
R. EDWARDS,
JOS. WOODWELL,
WM. WARWICK,
CHRIST'N F. KNAUER.

The business of the above firm will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, under the name of R. EDWARDS & CO.
R. EDWARDS,
JOSEPH WOODWELL,
WM. WARWICK.

BATES & BELL'S,
21 FIFTH STREET
CHOICE GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Fine French Merinos;
Dress Goods;
Repps and Poplins;
Fine Cashmere Shawls;
Linen Goods;
Square Wool Shawls;
Evening Silks;
Long Wool Shawls;
Flannels of all makes;
Silk Velvets;
Misses' Wool Shawls;
Country Blankets;
Eastern Blankets;
Evening Dress Goods;
Imported and Eastern Cloaks;
Black Thibet Shawls;
Merino and Poplin Plaids;
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts;
French and American Corsets.
BATES & BELL.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Extra Heavy Silk Undershirts and Drawers;
Heavy Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
Canton Flannel Undershirts & Drawers;
Woolen and Cotton Socks, best imported;
Suspenders, Handkerchiefs;
Silk Scarfs and Ties;
ALL AT A
Great Reduction from Former Prices
Best quality WHITE SHIRTS always on hand and made to order.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
M.S 62 FIFTH STREET.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Merino Ribbed Hose for Ladies and Children.
Wool Ribbed Hose, for Ladies and Children.
Gents' Wool and Shaker Knit Socks.
Shetland Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
Blue Mixed Shirts and Drawers.
Calf Gloves, Fur Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Buck Gloves.
Wool Shawls, Scarfs and Nubias.
Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Skirts, very low.
Handkerchiefs, Plain, Embroidered and Hem-stitched.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Hair Nets, Belting, Buckles, Combs, Braids, Zephyrs, Bead, Trimmings and Fringes.
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, &c.
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Special bargains in Woolen Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves and Balmoral Skirts.
A full line of the above constantly on hand, and new goods arriving daily.
Our entire stock now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

L. H. VOIGT.......................DANIEL SHUPE.
L. H. VOIGT & CO.,
PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
257 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
500 boxes Hamburg, Factory and E. Dairy Cheese;
150 kegs Summer Packed Butter;
50 kegs prime Country Lard,
160 bbls pure Apple Cider.
50 bbls Sour Cider for Vinegar;
50 bbls prime Green Apples;
140 bbls Bright Sorghum Molasses;
750 cases Canned Peaches and Tomatoes;
3000 bush Halves, Quarters and Mixed Dried Peaches, in bbls and bags;
1500 bush Ohio Dried Apples;
40 casks Prime New Currants;
100 bbls Flint Hominy;
100 bxs Dobbin's Electric Soap;
25 tons Baled Hay;
50 bbls Yellow Onions;
300 bbls Peachblow Potatoes;
160 bags Marshall's fine Salt;
20 bbls Wilcox's Champagne Cider;
25 bbls Small Soup Beans;
200 dozen Cincinnati Corn Brooms;
50 bbls Small Dried Fruit.
We call particular attention of the trade to our large stock of Dried Fruit which we offer low in round lots. Our Champagne Cider is very fine drink, free from drugs and alcohol.
Receiving daily Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Potatoes, Apples and all kinds of Country Produce, and for sale by
M L. H. VOIGT & CO.

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. "Have seen their watches, know them, and can testify that they are excellent timekeepers and as good in every respect as represented, and no humbug."—*Sentinel*, Waterford, N. Y. "Business is conducted in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles and purchasers get the worth of their money."—*Herald*, Peru, Ill. "This Company is no bogus affair, and is prompt in business and perfectly reliable."—*Courier*, Rondout N. Y. "This Company is known throughout the Union to be responsible for anything it proposes to do."—*Independent*, Monticello, Ill. "They are honorable in their dealings and satisfy the just expectations of their customers."—*Democratic Press*, Lyons, N. Y. "This Company has a fine reputation, and their goods are of a very superior quality."—*Daily Times*, Newbern N. C. "There is no humbug in this Company."—*Valley Sentinel*, Shippensburg, Pa. "Their watches are manufactured of superior articles, and by the best workmen."—*American Union*, Denton Md.
LIST OF ARTICLES.—100 solid gold Hunting watches, $350 to $750; 100 magic cased gold watches $200 to $500; 100 ladies' watches enamelled, $100 to $300; 200 gold hunting chronometer watches, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting English levers, $200 to $250; 300 gold hunting duplex watches, $150 to $200; 500 gold hunting American watches, $100 to $250; 500 silver hunting levers, $50 to $150; 500 silver hunting duplexes $75 to 250; 500 gold ladies' watches, $50 to 250; 1,000 gold hunting lepines, $50 to $75; 1,000 miscellaneous silver watches, $50 to $100; 2,500 hunting silver watches, $25 to $50; 5,000 assorted watches, all kinds $10 to $75.
Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. No partiality shown.
Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s great Union Watch Co., manufacturers, 149 Broadway, New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and forwarded as ordered. The return of any of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of its worth, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and as no article valued less than ten dollars is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, eleven for two dollars, thirty-three and elegant premium for five dollars, sixty-six and more valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and most superb watch for fifteen dollars. To agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.
Address, J. HICKLING, & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

FOR RENT.
No. 83 Third street, three story Front and Back Building. Rent $1,200.
Large Third Story Room, No. 58 Market street, at present occupied by Slack Davis. Rent $180.
Second Story Room, No. 60 Market street, adjoining Blind Salesroom of J. A. Brown. Rent $180.
Basement Room, corner of Market and Third street, at present occupied by W. H. Brown. Rent $390.
Rooms suitable for one or two single gentlemen's sleeping apartments, Rent $100.

J. M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
98 Grant street.

REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN
AND
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
Keep always on hand a full assortment of
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
JELLIES, SPICES,
REFINED SUGARS, &c., &c.
And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY. }
☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the National Refining and Storing Company have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 21st inst. C. BERINGER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY }
☞ THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 116 Wood street, (above the Third National Bank), on MONDAY, February 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, &c. for the ensuing year. C. BERINGER, Sec'y.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have this day declared a DIVIDEND out of the earnings of the Monongahela Valley Division of the line for the four months from August 1st to December 1st, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, free of Government and State tax, payable forthwith to the holders of the stock of the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867. }
☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
President.

☞ NOTICE TO
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS

The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.

The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.

The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.

Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.
JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866. }
☞ THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK No. 55 Market st.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

STOCK SALES

VALUABLE BANK, BRIDGE, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, January 22d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield Street:
12 shares Citizens' National Bank;
20 shares Second National Bank;
20 shares Allegheny National Bank;
3 shares German National Bank;
9 shares Manchester Savings Bank;
15 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co;
25 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Co.
20 shares German Insurance Company;
50 shares Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.
80 shares Central Park Skating Company;
20 shares Fort Pitt Coal Company.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST of Valuable Stocks already advertised to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, January 21st, at 7½ o'clock, on Second Floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
7 shares Exchange National Bank;
15 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co;
13 shares Union Park Skating Company;
50 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company;
50 shares National Refining and Storing Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BAILEY'S STOCK BOARD—REGULAR call of Stocks, &c., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 12½ P. M., and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, at
BAILEY'S STOCK BOARD,
In the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, above the Third National Bank.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.
WE ARE REMOVING OUR STOCK OF
SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS,
FROM 29 FIFTH STREET,
TO OUR NEW STORE,
137 LIBERTY STREET,
(FOOT OF FIFTH),
Where we will be glad to see all of our old customers, and all in want of
GARDEN SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL AND
HORTICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS AND
FARM MACHINERY.
We have for sale a full stock of
INGERSOLL'S HAY PRESSES,
For HAND AND HORSE POWER. The best Press in use.
J. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

TWINES ONLY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
James P. Travers, 46 Beekman St., N. Y.
Twine for Grain, Coffee, Salt and Guano Sacks, Cotton Bales, Ham Bags, Wrapping, Writing, News, Book and Sand Paper, Paper Hangings, Seine and Gilling Nets, Fly Nets, Spindle, Banding and Loom Cord, Tobacco, Wool, and Hop Twine, Mattress, Tufting Stitching, Broom, Binding Sewing, Sail, Carpet and other Twines.
Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Ship Chandlers, Book Binders, Paper and Broom Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers and all other Trades.
Cotton Chalk and Plow Lines, Trot, Staging and Out Lines.
Samples can be seen and orders left with
S E. B. MATTHEWS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

TANKS,
Tanks, Tanks.
Having removed our Tank Building Works from No. 165 Locock street to the corner of CARROLL STREET and PASTURE LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for
All Sizes of Tanks
For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.
Our aim is to give our customers in every respect a first class article, and we guarantee to furnish those who may favor us with their orders with as good Tanks in every particular as can be made, and at REDUCED PRICES.
Oil Refineries Fitted Up,
Tanks Repaired and Cemented.
Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S, No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., Box No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.
H. T. PRICE & CO.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no23 GEORGE SCHLELEIN.

BREAD BOXES,
Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the House-furnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
no14 30 Fifth street.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 492 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,031, CINCINNATI.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PA
SHIP.—
The partnership heretofore exis
JAMES GALLAGHER and HUGH DA
der the style of Gallagher & Danver, is
solved by mutual consent.
JAMES GALL
HUGH DANV
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing b
undersigned under the firm name of D. FA
CO., in the "Oregon Brewery," was dissol
tual consent on the twelfth (12) inst. The
the firm will be settled at the West Point
51 Water street, by ISAAC BUNTON, in
the firm, who is authorized to use the n
firm to wind up the business.
DAVID FAWC
JOSEPH P. H
Pittsburgh, January 15, 1867.

HAVING SOLD OUR E
Brewing, Malting and Hop Business,
PIER, DANNALS & CO., we would reque
friends a continuance of the patronage s
bestowed upon us during the number of yea
in the business. We have no hesitation in re
ing the new firm, as from their long experie
business we have no doubt but they will m
excellence of our Ale. D. FAWCET

REFERRING TO THE A
we would inform the public that we shal
to merit a continuance of the liberal patron
ed by the late firm of D. Fawcett & Co., and
experience in the business, can safely say th
be able to give entire satisfaction to those
favor us with their orders.
PIER, DANNAL

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTI
have associated with me, JAMES COLLO
date January 1), in the Pig Iron Commission
R. C. L
R. C. LOOMIS......................J. C
LOOMIS & COLLORD,
COMMISSION MERCHAN
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG META
OFFICE, NO. 59 WOOD S
PITTSBURG

NOTICE OF COPARTNERS
We have this day associated with us in t
facture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A.
DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL.
ness of the firm will hereafter be conducted
name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO
EVANS & C
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS..........................A. FILSON DA
J. B. CLOW..........................ROBERT H. DA

CRESCENT TUBE WO
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL &
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED T
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUB
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubi
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAN
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor.
BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and
warranted.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATE
I have received most of my stoc
offer to the trade a selection from
5,000 PAIRS
Of Various Mak
Before purchasing elsewhere cal
examine my stock, as I CAN O
DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMEN
JAMES BOWN
no15-ym 136 WOOD STREE

DIARIES,
DIARIES,
DIARIE
SEVENTY STYLES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
J. R. Weldin & C
101 WOOD STRE

For the Ladie
RARE GOODS,
CLOTHES MANGLE
GOFFERING
OR
Fluting Irons
We have the excl
sive Agency for We
tern Penna. for thos
superior goods, whic
for efficiency and pric
is not excelled.
CALL AND SEE THEM
AT
No. 124 Wood Stree
W. W. BRADSHAW

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minneso
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shell
Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc11 353 Liberty Stre

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRIC
Machines, as by patronizing such you only thr
your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER,
no8 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no8 18 FIFTH STREET.

IRON CITY
Livery and Sale Stable,
McVEY & ROGERS, Proprietors
NO. 45 IRWIN STREET.
oc26-TuaF-ym

J. B. M'LAUGHLIN, JR.....................JAS. H. M'KINNEL
WM. L. ELLIS & CO.,
Dealers in
FRESH CAN, COVE, SPICED AND SHELL
OYSTERS.
FRESH FISH, FRUITS AND GAME received dai
by express. 21 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Terms, cash.
no9-ym-T&F J. B. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Agents.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS
ARE CAUTIONED
Against making or selling the Hero or Excelsio
Fruit Jars as made last season, as they infringe upo
Letters Patent of the United States, held by us.
SHEET METAL SCREW CO.,
TU New York City.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any other in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot become broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control, for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE,
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
I. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
427 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
CAUTION—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labeled on the back or the packages labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 16, 1863. M.W.F

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS,
OF VALVE GEAR;
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular.
HOWARD ROGERS,
no 12-6meod No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no10-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

A CHILD OF EARTH.

His hands with earthly works are done,
His feet are done with roving;
We bring him now to thee and ask
The loved to take the loving.

Part back thy mantle fringed with green,
Broidered with leaf and blossom,
And lay him tenderly to sleep,
Dear Earth, upon thy bosom.

Thy cheerful birds, thy liberal flowers,
Thy woods and waters cute
Gave him their sweet companionship,
And made his hours less lonely.

Though friendship never blest his way,
And love denied her blisses;
No flower concealed her face from him,
No wind withheld her kisses.

Not man hath sighed, nor woman wept
To go their ways without him;
So, lying here, he still will have
His truest friends about him.

Then part thy mantle, fringed with green,
Broidered with leaf and blossom,
And lay him tenderly to sleep,
Dear Earth, upon thy bosom!

PHŒBE CARY.

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

FLINT INSTRUMENTS.

Two papers have been addressed to the Paris Academy of Sciences on fossil remains and flint instruments. The first is from M. Husson, who says that new excavations made at the first entrance to the (Labyrinth Trou de Sainte-Reine) have convinced him of the post-Alpine nature of the superficial clay contained therein.

The real Alpine drift only begins at a depth of two met. fifty cent., while the superficial stratum, containing fossil bones of the bear, certainly was disturbed by man at a comparatively recent period, since ashes and organic remains of moss and leaves are met with there; here also were found the impression of a human face, and an amulet made of antlers of either the stag or reindeer. He considers it certain that the bear and hyena survived the period of the Alpine drift, since the bones of these animals exist in the undisturbed strata. Nevertheless, there are in these caverns a few passages entirely filled with what M. Elie de Beaumont calls *terrains meubles sur des pentes*, or shifting soil situated on declivities. In the undisturbed parts of this M. Hudson has found numerous portions of the jaws of bears and hyenas, a remnant of the jaw-bone of a horse, and numerous bones of the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, stag, and reindeer. Some of these bones were split lengthwise, and bore traces of the teeth and claws of carnivora; but one of the most curious specimens brought to light was a fragment of a pottery and a bit of coal incrusted together in a stalagmitic conglomerate.

The second paper was sent in by M. Simonin, on certain flint instruments found in Central America, and especially in the vicinity of Panama. In 1859 a number of Indian tombs were discovered in the environs of the gold placer of Chiriqui. Some of the Indians buried there had been gold seekers, and their implements, and even some large nuggets, were put into the tomb with them. The implements were: First, a chisel to cut the metal with; second a punch; and third, several burnishers. The chisel was triangular, 3½ centimeters broad, and 10½ in length. The punch was 7½ centimeters in length, 1½ in breadth, and still bore traces of gold upon its surface. The polishers were mere smooth pebbles of the size of a pigeon's egg.

TUNING FORKS.

M. Niaudet Breguet has described an apparatus of his for prolonging the vibrations of the tuning-fork by means of clock-work; M. Duamel, and other philosophers after him having used the tuning-fork as a means of measuring small intervals of time. The new contrivance consists of an apparatus producing isochronous oscillations, and a combination of wheels acting upon the other part by means of an escapement. The tuning-fork regulates the motion of the wheels which in their turn give the tuning-fork a slight shock, necessary to prolong its oscillations. The inventor thinks that his contrivance will be found useful in chronoscopic experiments.

SHOOTING STARS.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from M. Edm. Guilleman, who, on the 13th of November last, observed the phenomenon of shooting stars off the Island of Florez, the northernmost of the Azores. The horizon was covered with a narrow band of clouds up to about 10 degrees. From behind this band a series of fiery trains were seen issuing, apparently from the same point, and bearing some resemblance to those of a rocket. Most of these trains passed through the zenith, presenting the most admirable spectacle. The average time employed in crossing over from one horizon to the other was about six seconds.

WASPS.

A physician of Bordeaux has made a discovery in regard to the wasp. Galignani reports it as follows: The wasp is stated to be a declared enemy to all poisonous flies, the sting of which causes carbuncle; it also destroys an immense quantity of minute worms that get into fruit, and when introduced into the stomach may cause great inconvenience, and even diseases. Lastly, our Bordeaux practitioner asserts that the sting of the wasp is a sovereign remedy for gout, sciatica, and rheumatism. This may no doubt be explained by the principle of counter irritation; but how does he apply this remedy? It seems that this is his secret, which he is not willing to divulge. Let us, however, henceforward desist from destroying an insect which, however annoying, renders us some useful service.

Webster as he Was.

Mr. Parton, the biographer, has furnished to the last number of the *North American Review* a piquant article on Daniel Webster, which tells some wholesome truths and is likely to attract a good deal of attention. Webster's leading trait, Mr. Parton asserts, was his enormous physical magnetism. His presence overwhelmed criticism. His intimacy fascinated it. Fidgety men were quieted by his majestic calm. Women were spellbound by it. It gave the public a sense of repose. When he passed up or down State street, with an arm behind his back, business was brought to a stand still. Webster was never a student. He absorbed knowledge, but did not work for it. In Latin, he was excelled by some of his own class. Greek he never enjoyed. For mathematics, he had not the slightest aste. At college, he was only an omnivorous reader. He barely passed muster in he recitation room as a student. His whole ollege life shows that he was formed to use he product of other men's toil, not to add o the common fund. At the same time, e was an innocent young man. His wild ats were not sown in the days of his youth. He was always under the influence of others. Nature made him not to ead, but to follow. In the early flush and vigor of his life, he gave a thousand evidences of a good heart and of virtuous abits, but not one of a superior understanding. The total absence of the skeptical spirit betrayed his want of boldness nd originality. In a period of transition, o young man of a truly eminent intellect ccepts his father's creeds without first alling them in question. But no new ight ever illumined the mind of Daniel Vebster. As soon as he came of age, he oined the Congregational Church. The andor of his judgment was impaired by eligious prejudice. In this respect he ever lost his narrowness and ignorance. n the time of his celebrity he referred the Episcopal, as the most enteel religion. His political prejudices vere equally strong. He was of slow rowth. His powers did not reach their ull development till he was nearly fifty ears of age. He had no practical wisom. From the year 1832 to the end of his e, he was suffering the process of moral nd mental deterioration. His material art gained upon his spiritual. He had an normous capacity for physical enjoyment, nd became a great hunter, fisherman and rmer, a lover of good wine and good dinrs, a most jovial companion. But his ind fed chiefly upon past acquisitions. here is nothing in his later efforts which hows an intellectual advance. He never rowsed in forests before untrodden, or fed pastures new. For the last ten years of is life, though he spent many thousand ollars on his library, he had almost eased to be an intellectual being. His ecuniary habits demoralized him. "He as not one of those who find in the happiess and prosperity of their country, and in e esteem of their fellow citizens, their wn sufficient and abundant reward for rving her. He pined for something wer, smaller—something personal and u'gar. He had no religion—not the least ncture of it; and he seemed at last, in his ealings with individuals, to have no conience. What he called his religion had effect whatever upon the conduct of his fe; it made him go to church, talk pious, puff the clergy, and 'patronize Provience'—no more. He was one of those ho fell before the seductions of his place.' He would accept retaining fees, and never ok into the bundles of papers which ccompanied them, in which were inclosed e hopes and the fortunes of anxious useholds. He would receive gifts of oney, and toss into his waste-paper bast the list of the givers, without having anced at its contents; thus defrauding em of the only recompense in his power grant, and the only one they wished."

America and the East.

The departure of the steamer Colorado om San Francisco to China, the first of e Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vesls to the far East, was celebrated by the erchants of the seaport city of California th a banquet, showing the importance tached to the opening of this new and de channel of commerce to our Western orld. The event commemorates a new a in the intercourse of nations. The cific Steamship Company is posessed of ge capital, which has been increased for any years by its generous profits, so that now it is very strong for entering upon an enterprise of this character. It has succeeded in keeping the track clear for itself between New York and San Francisco by way of the Isthmus, and no doubt is entertained that it is fully able to mantain the great scheme just undertaken.

China will export tea to this country by the new route, rather than by the way of Europe, the transit being cheaper and easier. It will go to Europe by this way. In return, the Pacific slopes, fast becoming a granary, will ship flour, wine, wool and lumber in large quantities. Oregan and California, with whatever other Pacific States may be erected, will receive direct from China all their teas, besides those numerous and nameless luxuries and trinkets that form the staple of the Oriental trade with foreign nations. In spite of all that Europe can do, the course of the Eastern trade is destined to lie across the Isthmus and the continent.

Besides trade, emigration will supply an important means of support to this line. Labor being dear with us and cheap among the celestials, they will come over to the Pacific shore in droves, perhaps justifying some of the fears entertained by the people of California. But it remains to be said of this emigration that it has no design of staying in the country; dead or alive, the Celestials insist on being taken back to their native soil.

Travel to Europe from China, and perhaps from India, will be likely to set in over this route, as being cheaper, easier, and more expeditious. And so far as even slight cheapening of any article of general use, like tea, goes, the difference in the price by reason of the lower freights would at once throw the bulk of the trade into the hands of American merchants, who would thus control the tea markets of the world. Reciprocally, too, the effect on the social condition of the hundreds of millions populating Asia, by inducing them to take what we had to export in return, would soon change the character of the Eastern people in more than one particular, a change in living rarely failing to work in this way. Considered in whatever view, the opening up of trade relations with the East promises to be a wonderful accession to the commercial resources of this continent. The tide once turned in this direction, it will bring wealth untold to our doors.—*Boston Post.*

French Etiquette.

"He who lives on hope," says Dr. Franklin, "dies fasting," and it was doubtless the Doctor's familiarity with the characteristics of French society that inspired this truism. Since the good old days of Louis Quatorze, so full of individual abasement and national renown, the Gallic cock has crowed this daily refrain: "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to morrow we die." Go where we will, to St. Gudule, the Chateau des Fleurs, or the fashionable cloisters of the Elysees, and the optionistic Frenchman thinks, prays and acts in this creed.

A Chinese proverb, attributed to Confucius, calls ceremony the smoke of friendship, and of all friendships the Parisian's in this sense, is the least smoky. His etiquette is an essential part of his composition. It is not the mere crust of his character—it strikes into the bone. Observe his bow, his salute, or his adieu; how truly it is all his own, and not a *simulacrum* of something belonging to somebody else! Into every seam and pore of French society, from the fantastic *sans culottes* of Carlyle to the gilded and bedecked *habitue* of the Tuileries, this unity intrudes. We once saw a Frenchman taking leave of a pretty little child on the Corso at Rome, and with what exquisite grace he did it! None but a Frenchman could have perpetrated such a farewell. It was human grace etherialized. The delight that sparkled in the child's eye brought no blush to her cheek, for the witchery of his manner dispelled all embarrassment. To our rough-hewn Saxon heart it seemed impossible that the child ever forgot that leave-taking. We were dissolved by it. And this is only a type of them all; not a gush of transient enthusiasm, born of a sweet face. Is the perfume of French homage so dense for English sense, that we call it too excessive? It is an over-patriotic view to take of foreign politeness, though a Frenchman in an English drawing-room will hover so gracefully and untiringly over a lady's chair that she is fain to get up and give him her seat from pure nervousness. But in the capital of the French nation the absence of such ceremony marks the loss of caste. It is the essential oil of social life, and whoever has seen cartoons of the "Etranger a Paris," can understand that they know full well how to retort upon our awkwardness as well as our incivility.

Most ceremonies in society are but an insincere sort of pageantry; and so, much that Parisian etiquette developes is mere emptiness. Use breeds the habit into a man, and a Frenchman grows into the practice of politeness as one of the conditions of his existence. Hudibras says that some men carry their good manners about them as they do their holiday attire, to be aired only on special occasions. "Pas comme ca avec la societe de la belle France; c'est toujours la meme." The breeding that marks the French gentleman in the palace would distinguish him in the hut. What contributes greatly to preserve and foster this trait is the frequency with which the different circles of society in Paris are brought together. The barriers between the upper and lower classes are oftener broken through than in England, and the emergency thus offered keeps him constantly on the alert to act well his part. Say what we will of its affectation or insincerity, in this school of the arts, Paris sets an example to the etiquette of the world, and is but supreme in its dominion over it. There is a nationality about the French *sociale*, which appears all *blasé* to us because we do not participate in the causes which produce it, but to one who has fully entered into the social life of a Frenchman, there is a charm that survives the shock of its apparent extravagance, with which he, in the end, as kindly consorts as though he were "native to the manner born."

An Arsenic Eater.

A somewhat imaginative story was in circulation a few years ago about the common use of arsenic among the peasant women of Hungary for the purpose of making themselves plump and clear complexioned. No doubt most persons who swallowed this arsenic story at all, did so *cum grano salis*, thinking that a little poetic license was to be looked for in account of that romantic land. But Dr. La. Rue, a medical professor of Quebec, has found an Englishman who takes the poison and thrives on it. This arsnic eater, as he told the doctor, was of a consumptive family, and finding himself attacked some ten years ago with manifest symptons of the disease, he chanced to see somewhere a recommendation of arsenic as a remedy. Being ready to try any experiment for restoration, however desperate, he began taking arsenic, though in his ignorance much more liberally than any physician would ever dare to administer it; using two ounces in six or eight weeks. As though poisons, like savage beasts, had freaks of mercy, his medicine, which by all the laws of science ought to have killed him, wrought a thorough cure, and he had continued the use of it as a remedy for colds and disorders up to the time when Dr. La. Rue talked to him, in the spring of the last year. The doctor was, natural enough, somewhat incredulous, and desired to see for himself. Accordingly, the Englishman swallowed in his presence four grains of arsenic (strictly arsenious acid, uncombined arsenic being a substance of rare occurrence,) administered by the doctor himself from his own laboratory. The patient offered to take six grains, but the doctor would not give it to him, two or three being considered by physicians certain death. He put one grain, however, in the *pipe* he was smoking. After waiting two hours for symptoms of poisoning, Dr. La Rue dismissed the man, having made him promise to come again in the evening. The arsenic eater was as good as his word, and professed himself ready for a repetition of the dose; but the thought occurred to the professor, What if he should die after all? And then the coroner's jury with their verdict of malpractice, and the startling story in the newspapers all over the continent of the physcian who murdered a man to test the effect of poison. So he postponed further experiment till the next morning, and indeed does not tell us whether he administered any more poison. Certainly enough has been done already to show that this man was on much better terms with arsenic than the rest of us could hope to be. The arsenic-eater informed Dr. La Rue that he always took the poison dry and avoided drinking water for a little time thereafter. He had no scruples however, about taking wine or beer immediately. His favorite way of taking arsenic is with his tobacco, which he smokes incessantly. His general health is good, and he is especially free from any of the bad effects usually ascribed to arsenic. The drug appears to have no effect on his complection. Dr. La Rue's account of the case appears in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The Martyr of Hair.

The daughter of a barber of the progressive school, in *All the Year Round*, thus relates her woes:

"Ah, sir, you know not what it is to be the daughter of a member of the hairdresser's academy."

"Is not your father kind to you, then," I asked.

"As a man," replied the maiden, "he is kind, loving and indulgent; as a member of the hairdressers' academy, he is cruel, relentless, and inexorable."

"Explain yourself, maiden; you speak in riddles."

"Know, then, sir," the maiden began, drawing a deep sigh, "that I am cursed with a luxuriant head of hair, whose color is that of the setting sun."

"Some," I muttered, "would call it blessed to be thus endowed. "It is the fashionable color."

"Worse luck," said the maiden, in tones of despair. "That accursed tint is the cause of my persecution. My parentally kind but professionally cruel father has woke me in the dead of night and seized me be this golden hair——"

"To beat you, maiden?"

"Nay, sir; to dress my head in something, a new form of coiffure which arrived from Paris while I slept. When I have been coming to the most deeply interesting part of a novel, he has rushed into the room and insisted on my trying on a chignon. He takes me from my tea to practice the double roll upon me. When I am ready dressed to go to the play, he pulls my hair down to try a new form of bandeau. At all hours of the day or night I am liable to be curled, and frizzed and plaited, and powdered. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, I must yield my head to his ruthless but skillful hands. I know no rest. For months I have slept with my eyes open."

"With your eyes open, maiden?"

"With my eyes open. It was consequently of having my hair done a l'Imperatrice. It was pulled back so tightly that I could not shut them. It was not until the neglige friz came up that the muscles relaxed. Ah sir, you know not what I have suffered—what I have sacrificed!"

"Sacrificed, maiden?"

"Yes sacrified. My heart, my love, my life. Listen. A young man, handsome, elegant, accomplished, was in the act of offering me his hand and heart, when my father entered the room, and, though the young man was on his knees before me, insisted upon my going down into the shop and having my hair done with blue bugles. When I returned to the apartment, the young man had fled."

"But he came again, of course!"

"Alas! he did not—he married another!"

"Every great cause, maiden, has its martyr," I said, by way of consolation.

Tenacity of Life in a Flea.

A few days since one of these irritating little creatures attacked a member of the genus *Homo*, and while in the act of piercing the skin, the individual placed his finger on it, and put it into a basin full of clean water. This was about eleven o'clock P. M. Next morning it was found at the bottom of the water, to all appearance quite dead. It was then put into an envelope, and placed in the gentleman's waistcoat pocket for inspection at his leisure. An hour or two afterwards the envelope was examined, when out jumped the animal with all the agility for which the genus *Pulex* are remarkable, after having been under water ten hours. Not being an amphibious animal, I cannot understand, says our informant, upon what principle it could escape drowning; having spiracles and a trachael system, it would appear impossible that these should not fill with water, and thus kill the little creature; but it was not so; it still lives.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. set8 m-TU&W

"A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally. no7-ym Tu,Th,8

BOTH CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM are being daily cured by METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, January 22d, the great scenic sensational domestic drama of

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OR, HIGH CRIME AND LOW CRIME,

With New Scenery, New Properties, New Music, Novel Mechanical Effects, Great Snow Scene, and

IMMENSE CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Saturday Afternoon Matinee—THE PRODIGAL SON.

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Business Manager..........H. W. WILLIAMS.
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New Management. New Company. Entire Change of Entertainment and REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle and Parquette	50c
Family Circle	25c
Reserved Seats	75c
Private Boxes	$5 00

The performance will consist of Farce, Songs, Comic Pantomime, Sensational Dramas, and the Grand Ballet, composed of 20 Beautiful Danseuses in Charming Ballets, under the supervision of Prof. G. W. Smith.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 22d, will be produced the Comic Pantomime entitled the SKELETON WITNESS, a GRAND OLIO, and the Nautical Drama entitled BEN BOLT.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Family Matinee.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES. PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

New Songs, Dances, and the Grand Minstrel Scene, concluding with

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THE MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY.

Look out for the BLACK CROOK BALLET.

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BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ONE WEEK MORE, COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1867.

Positively the Last week of the Season of FATHER KEMP'S celebrated

OLD FOLKS CONCERT COMPANY.

In costumes of one hundred years ago. EMMA J. NICHOLS will appear every evening this week in her beautiful songs and ballads.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured at the Hall, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 21st, will be presented Alexander Dumas celebrated Drama of

THE COUNT OF MONTE CHRISTO,

MR. OTTO V. HOYM

In his great character as EDMUND DANTES, (Monte Christo).

Wednesday, January 23d, benefit of Mr. A. POHLE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Tuesday Even'g, Jan. 22, 1867,

Will deliver his Highly Humorous Essay on

LOVE.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Academy of Music, on Tuesday morning, January 22d, at 10 o'clock.

No more than Twelve Seats can be secured by any one person.

Doors open at 7. Reading at 7¾ o'clock.

JAS. B. SCOTT, WM. P. HERBERT, JAS. B. MORGAN, JR., O. P. SCAIFE, B. F. JENNINGS, OLIVER LEMMON, THOS. N. MILLER, Lecture Committee.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKER,

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. jel5-ly

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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

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BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,

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NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposit. no13

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The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same Board of Directors.

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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1866.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in .... $ 100 000 00

2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's $78 500 00; U. S. 5 20's 4,000 00; Cash 8,597 83; Bank Stock 4,200 00; Insurance Stock 2,500 00; Bills Receivable 21,209 48; Book Account 1,498 11; Office Furniture 354 10—$ 119 857 42

3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive .... $ 33 058 17

4th. Amount of interest (net) .... $ 7 485 59

5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses $22 416 96; Returned premiums 2,804 91; Commissions on premiums 209 61; Government Tax & Stamps 829 92; Re-insurance 58 75; Salaries, Rent and all other expenses 5,395 53—$ 31 715 68

6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866 .... $1 555 784 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, is three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $3 300 00

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

TTHS

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

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No. 329 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

W. D. BURKAM & CO,

General Commission Merchantr,

No. 44 Chamber of Commerce,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

ORDERS FOR

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

PROMPTLY FILLED.

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

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L. H. VOIGT..........DANIEL SHUPE.

L. H. VOIGT & CO.,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

257 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

J. BLAIR..........A. WOODS

BLAIR & WOODS,

Produce Commission Merchants

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST., oc25-ym Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my12

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealer in Hops and Malt

334 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.

Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-6m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,

SALEM, OHIO.

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc18

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. ap7

PAINTERS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

DONE AT

J. F. OLULEY'S,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

JAMES N. LONG..........GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

oc29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. ly28-ly

FURNITURE.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable

FURNITURE.

All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no5

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.

ALSO,

COPYING PRESSES, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, BAGGAGE BARROWS, SUGAR MILLS, &c.

Forsyth, Taylor & Co.,

au8 39 MARKET STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS—

ALL KINDS OF

Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass

CARBON OIL LAMPS,

Chandeliers,

LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

JUNIATA BLOOM IRON

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON, HOOP BAND, T and ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same, FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 8 Market sts. Works Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS,

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES,
TUYERE IRONS,
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS,
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.

A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.

WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE

WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. le12

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Manufacturers of

Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular

Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BREECHES, FIRE BEDS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

ANDERSON & BRO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,

ENGINE BUILDERS,

AND

PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.

STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS

WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY..........W. VANKIRK..........J. A. BRADLEY

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the celebrated

EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN

(Coal Stoves,) the

POMONA, AND IRONSIDES

(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.

Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood street, Pittsburgh. oc18-ly

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

PATENT

DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER

MERRICK & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS,

MERRICK & SONS

430 Washington Avenue, Phila.

se6-6m

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

Corner of Grant and First Sts.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

JANUS FACED PATENT DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES;

PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c. mn28-ly

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

And Corner Beaver and Chestnut, above

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand. fel5

CARLIN & GIBSON,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE WORKS,

Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with fine or portable boilers, counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. de5-ly

EAGLE IRON WORKS.

JAMES WOOD & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS,

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c.

Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 182 and 184 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc5-6m

JOS. P. HAIGH..........WILLIAM MILLER

Duquesne and West Point FORGES,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Messrs. Joseph P. Haigh & Co.

Have facilities COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LEADING FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for

STEAMBOAT SHAFTS,
CRANKS, PISTON RODS,
LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,

RAILROAD AXLES,

LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,

Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SHAPE WORK.

no9-ty

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

BY

JAMES BOWEN,

my12 136 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO

Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. B. CAMPBELL, B. BAKEWELL, JR., I. W. PAUL. au16

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH,
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to THOMAS MOORE

Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky.

Nos. 185, 187, 189 and 191 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

ap16-6m

OVER FIVE THOUSAND Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867 Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2:05 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Mail	7:20 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
Mixed	9:20 a. m.	9:50 p. m.
Express	2:20 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3:20 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n	5:05 p. m.	8:25 a. m.

Leave	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2:05 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	2:40 p. m.
Arrive			
Columbus	10:50 a. m.	6:20 p. m.	11:30 p. m
Cincinnati	3:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m
Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	7:55 a. m.	7:55 a. m
Terre Haute	11:00 p. m.	12:40 a. m.	12:30 a. m
St. Louis	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m
Louisville	5:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m
Cairo	1:15 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	1:30 a. m
Chicago	10:00 p. m	8:50 a. m.	8:00 a. m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after December 30, 1866 trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.35 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.20 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.40 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emg't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from Allegheny City as follows:

SHARPSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Federal street, 5:40, 7:30, 10:25 A. M., 12 noon, 4:00, and 8:00 P. M.

Arrive Sharpsburg, 6:16, 8:00, 10:55 A. M., 12:30, 4:36 and 8:20 P. M.

Leave Sharpsburg, 6:15, 9:00, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 6:30 and 8:45 P. M.

Arrive Federal street, 6:45, 9:30, 11:45 A. M., 2:00, 7:00 and 9:15 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave Federal street, 6:15 A. M., and 2:15 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.

Arrive at Federal street, 10:55 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., for Blairsville Indiana and intermediate stations.

For Freeport and intermediate Stations, leave Federal street, 9:35 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

Arrive at Federal street, 8:30 A. M., 6:10 P. M.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1867,

The PASSENGER TRAINS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will arrive and depart from the

NEW DEPOT,

Corner of Grant and Water streets.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866.

FAST EXPRESS

Leaves Union Depot, 6:00 A. M.; Allegheny 6:10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12 noon; Franklin 3:15 P. M.; Oil City, 4:10 P. M.; Erie, 1:35 P. M.; Bu 5:20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7:35 P. M.

MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Allegheny 1:20 P. M.; arrives Mead 11.00 P. M.

Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Er Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville Franklin.

Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroa

J. J. LAWRENC
General Superintendent, Erie.
J. A. BURC
General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 18 Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	3 20 A. M	Chicago Ex.	2 30
Cleveland Ex.	3 20 "	Cleveland Exp	2 30
Erie & Ygn Ex	6 00 "	Chicago Exp.	10 25
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 15 "	Wheeling Exp	11 25
Chic. Ex. Mail.	7 00 "	Chicago Exp.	3 40
Chicago Mail	1 30 P. M	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 50
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2 15 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 45
Chicago Ex.	2 45 "	Chicago Ex.	9 30
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9 40

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'tn. Accm	9 00 A. M	N. Br'tn Accm	7 20
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn	8 35
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 55
Rochester "	1 20 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wells' & N C "	3 30 "	Leetsdale "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	" "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn. "	3 30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 10 "
Leetsdale "	10 30 "	" "	7 00 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday. 10 25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
no19 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A M	12 00 M
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 20 "	6 00 P M
First Soda Works Ac.	9 30 "	8 00 A M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M	7 00 P M
Exp., to & from Mah'ng	3 30 "	10 30 A M
Second Soda Works Ac.	5 30 "	2 30 P M
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1 00 "	10 00 A M

H. BLACKSTONE,
oc12 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. E. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR

PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS.

Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.

HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL

AND

WHEEL GREASE.

ALSO,

STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.

no16 NO. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,

C. C. NOBLE, Agent,

no13-ym 31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUDOLPH HONEGGER..........PETER SCHMID.

HONEGGER & CO.,

EXPORTERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

PETROLEUM,

Make liberal advances on consignments to our correspondents in Antwerp, Bremen and Hamburg, and have for sale Drafts on all the principal cities of Germany, France and Switzerland. Agency for the Bremen and Hamburg Steamship Lines.

Office, No. 194 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1-ym

ALLEGHENY CITY OIL MILLS.

M. B. SUYDAM,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.

Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-2taw-ym

SUPERIOR LUBRIC OIL WORKS, JOHNSON & ...,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Superior Lubricating Oils,

For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Send for circular and Price List.

Nos. 6 and 7 HANCOCK ST.,

no29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh7

300 Bags Choice and Roas'g Coffee,

100 Bbls A Sugar,
100 Bbls Granulated & Crushed Sugar,
100 Bbls Extra C Sugar,
200 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar,
25 Bbls Lovering's Syrup,
75 Bbls Booth & Edgar Syrup,
50 Bbls Franklin Syrup,
50 Bbls New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
200 Bxs Valentia Raisins,
200 do Layer do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Peel.

J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

KNOX'S GREAT SEED AND IMPLEMENT ESTABLISHMENT.

Everything in Agriculture and Horticulture.

In these times of contraction and retrenchment in almost every branch of business—when even effected enlargements fail to be apparent to the public, it becomes a source of no little amazement to see an instance of real, solid, legitimate expansion; proceeding, too, so regularly and quietly as to be unknown to us before,—the press being expected to know everything. We may say however, that we were aware in a casual way, that Mr. Knox has for some time found himself scarcely able to turn around at the old stand, No. 29 Fifth street. It did very well as long as he devoted himself almost solely to the *poetry* of his line of business—that part represented by fruits in bearing, rare flowers, ornaments for the parlor, the garden and the conservatory, as well as other delicate articles of beauty to be found nowhere else but at Knox's. But the ripe experience of this gentleman in all matters relating to the farm and garden, has brought such a pressure to bear in regard to the utilitarian branches, that he finds it almost a necessity to sacrifice to a considerable extent the more delicate department to the ponderous and the purely practical. Without irreverence we may say that after all man *does* live pretty much by "bread alone," as he cannot well eat the loveliest of flowers, or subsist on sweetest bird's notes. So, yielding to the public demand, we find our friend Knox stocking a great warehouse, No. 137 Liberty street, with positively everything pertaining to the tilling of the ground, including the most tiny seeds for the garden, as well as the greatest machines for turning up the soil or reaping the plenteous harvest.

On the invitation of Mr. Shephard, the business manager, we looked through these premises recently. On the first floor we found a very [illegible] department containing stocks [illegible] contained in a small [illegible] packages, for [illegible] delicate garden [illegible] with all other [illegible]. On the shelves [illegible] on all the subjects, connected [illegible]. Here also are samples of more bulky goods, the main stocks of which are kept above. Then a complete cutlery department, comprising almost a regular hardware store in this branch alone. In the rear is the neat and spacious general business office of the establishment, where our friend Shephard and his assistants do the honors in the most inviting style.

The second floor of this establishment opens up with all the abundance promised to the expectation by the sample department below. Successive ranges of great binns, stored with an immense catalogue of seeds. In our ignorance of these matters (and we are not wholly without experience in planting) we were amazed to find that in *peas* alone, the variety numbered equal to what we supposed would stock a complete garden with all the known vegetables. Besides the wholesale rooms on this floor, here we find the office of the proprietor, Mr. Knox, where he transacts the business connected with his celebrated fruit farm and nurseries.

On ascending to the third story, however, and subsequently to the fourth, our ideas of ponderosity were fully met. Here these great, bulky machines for modern, enlightened farming are to be found. Everything demanding speed and thorough economy in agriculture may here be fitted with the most approved machine to accomplish its end. Skeletons of enormous elephants they appeared to us, until, on an examination of the sinewy parts, it was manifest they were not dead, but only slumbering in power.

Let us recapitulate some of the things sold by this house: Foreign and Domestic Seeds of all known varieties, for the field and garden. Reaping Machines, the best kinds. Mowers. Combined Mower and Reaper. Threshers and Separators. Garden and Field Rollers. Horse Powers. Hay Presses. Fanning Mills. Cider Mills and Presses. Grain Drills. Cutting Boxes. Corn shellers. Washing Machines. Clothes Wringers. Grind Stones. Churns, Buckets, Tubs, Measures, and all articles of Wooden Ware. Baskets, all kinds, from the pint strawberry holder to the largest vegetable measure. Step Ladders, light and strong. Halter, Trace and Log Chains. Hay and Manure Forks. Garden and Field Hoes. Shovels. Axes. Picks. Mattocks. Spades. Rakes. Reaping and Grass Hooks. Pruning and Grafting Tools. In short, everything relating to the Agricultural and Horticultural line, including the standard and approved modern works by the best authors on every branch of these subjects.

We have scarcely alluded to the Nursery and Fruit Farm department. The pre eminence of Mr. Knox in this particular is so proverbial everywhere in this country, that nothing need be added here. Suffice it that his national reputation in this line will be enhanced—if possible in the general increase of the house's facilities. The seed, mechanical, fruit and other departments will be severally presided over by skillful and practical heads in their respective lines, and the whole establishment conducted on such principles as to make it one of the first in the country.

Finally, Mr. Shephard informs us that the Store Room No 137 Liberty street, is found to be wholly inadequate to the business, although but recently moved into, and an addition of fifty feet in depth is already determined on. This, then, we pronounce a great establishment, already well and favorably known all over the country, but destined yet to become the very first Agricultural depot in the States.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Trial of Thomas Smith for the Murder of Henry Heddrick.

Yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Sterrett and Stowe on the bench, the case of Thomas Smith, colored, indicted for the murder of Henry Heddrick, was called up. It will be remembered that on the night of the 23d of October, 1866, the defendant had a difficulty in the colored gallery of the Theater with Noah Smith, which was quieted at the time, but renewed on Fifth street upon the conclusion of the performance, when the prisoner drew a revolver and fired three shots one of which struck Henry Heddrick, a member of the Theater orchestra, in the left side, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in three days afterwards. The prisoner was arrested shortly after the occurrence, and committed to jail by the Coroner to answer to the charge of murder.

The prisoner was arraigned in due form, and entered a plea of not guilty. A jury, composed of the following gentlemen, was then empannelled: R. T. Crawford, Alexander Griffith, Robert Glancy, James Marshall, James S. Crawford, Thomas J. Moore, Edward R. Burchfield, Leander Wall, John Dyer, Jr., E. Banfield, Thomas S. Waddell, John Adams. District Attorney Duff, assisted by John W. Taylor, Esq., conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Marshall and McCarthy appeared for the defendant.

The testimony on the part of the Commonwealth was then proceeded with, but no material facts were elicited further than the evidence before the Coroner's jury, which was published in full at the time of the occurrence. The defense called a number of witnesses, who testified that the character of the prisoner for peace had been very good until the night of the difficulty. Noah Smith, who had quarreled with the prisoner at the Theater, was not present, although the defense alleged that efforts had been made to secure his attendance. The principal portion of the afternoon session was occupied by the speeches of counsel on both sides, and at the conclusion Judge Stowe remarked that as it would be necessary for the jury to remain together until they had agreed upon a verdict he would postpone delivering the charge until this morning. The Court then adjourned, and the jury proceeded to a neighboring hotel where they remained last night in charge of two sworn officers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Adam Kalthen vs. John Knipschild. Action for debt. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $131.

Michael Hartmeyer vs. Jacob Kiel et. al. The defendants in this case were owners of the ferry boat "Black Hawk," which plied on the Allegheny river, opposite Sharpsburg, after the destruction of the bridge at that point. In September last the plaintiff drove his team and wagon upon the ferry, and when the boat was in the middle of the stream the steam whistle was sounded, which frightened the horses, when they jumped into the river and were drowned. The owners of the ferry boat refused to indemnify Mr. Hartmeyer for his loss, when the present suit was instituted. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for This Day.

The following cases will be taken up in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas to day:

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 231. Fulton vs. Foster.
No. 149. Bole vs Baussman.
No. 7. Griffiths vs Rourke et. al.
No. 9. Wheeler vs. Bryson.
No. 10. Stand vs. Vetter et. al.
No. 11. Wray vs. Miller.
No. 200. Heath vs. owners Steamboat Dictator.
No. 13. Mellor vs. Stewart.
No. 14. Hartman vs Altwater.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 93. Sanderson vs. Kreps et. al.
No. 94. Horbach et. al. vs. Denniston et. al.
No. 98. Mackey vs. Patton.
No. 99. Watson vs. Fleming.
No. 101. Davis vs. Landwehr.
No. [illegible] Day & Hayden vs. Kiefer's administrators.
No. 104. May vs Burns.
No. 106. Wilder & Co. vs. Perkins & Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

Yesterday morning the case of Benj Coursin vs. General Charles Barnes, was taken up. On February 7th, 1859, a note for $600, payable in six months after date, was drawn by Samuel Church, Jr., and indorsed by Messrs. Coursin and Barnes. Before the note became due, Church failed, and it was lifted by Mr. Coursin, who alleged that Gen. Barnes had indorsed it first, and should be held responsible for its payment. Gen. Barnes avers that Mr. Coursin's name was first on the original note, but that he (Coursin) had erased it, and then placed his signature under his (Barnes's) name. He also alleged that Mr. Coursin's claim had been liquidated on the settlement of Mr. Church's estate. The jury, under the instruction of the Court, returned a special verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, with interest, subject to the opinion of the Court on questions of law reversed.

Fall of a Scaffolding.

The scaffolding which had been erected for the purpose of "iron-clading" the rear portion of the new building being erected on the site of Lafayette Hall, on the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, fell yesterday morning, severely injuring two workmen. About ten o'clock, while two carpenters named Thomas Thompson and Washington Moore were engaged at their work, the scaffold alluded to gave way, and being directly over a skylight, precipitated them a distance of nearly thirty feet, to the first floor. The injured men were extricated from their position, and Dr. John Dickson summoned, who rendered all the assistance in his power. Mr. Thompson's right arm and head were considerably bruised, and it is feared he is injured internally. He was removed to his home at Perrysville. Mr. Moore sustained a severe fracture of the left leg, and was somewhat injured about the head. He was conveyed to his residence in Lawrenceville. The accident was caused by the scaffolding being insecurely fastened.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the German Insurance Company: C. Hoeveler, President; Ed. de Barenne, Vice President; C. Barchfield, Treasurer; F. L. Gross, Secretary.

DIVORCE APPLIED FOR.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Jerome Davis, who had applied for a divorce from his wife, Mary L. Jones, filed his affidavits, and E. S. Morrow, Esq., was appointed by the Court to take testimony in the case.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.—Do not fail to go and hear Philip Phillips sing at the chapel of the Pittsburg Female College this evening.

THE INDIAN HERB DOCTOR may be consulted free of charge, at No. 194 Liberty street.

THE THIRD WARD FIRE.

The Body of Young, the missing Boy, found Among the Ruins—Coroner's Investigation.

We mentioned in yesterday morning's issue that a young man named Jefferson Young, aged about eighteen years, employed in the feed store of Patrick McKelvy, on Seventh street, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, was missing, and it was supposed that he had perished in the flames. As Young had not been seen since the fire, search was made among the ruins for his body yesterday morning, and at half-past ten o'clock it was discovered beneath some burning hay and corn, which had not been extinguished. The head and one arm was burned literally off, and were not found. The remainder of the body was found burned to a crisp. The body was found beneath the ruins of the second bin in the rear of the office of the store, and it is presumed, from the position of the body when found, that he was sleeping on some hay in the bin, and that he had been encircled in the flames before awaking, or that he had been suffocated by the smoke in the store.

Coroner Clawson was summoned, and held an inquest in the afternoon at Alderman Butler's office. The following evidence was adduced:

John Harkins, a clerk in the employ of Mr. McKelvy, testified that for some time past Young had been lounging about the store, having no regular place to live and that he had not been in the employ of Mr. McKelvy until Saturday last. Young had been in the habit of coming about the store occasionally and sleeping there at night. The witness left him in the store about nine o'clock on Saturday night, Young stating that he intended sleeping there. The fire in the stove at that time had nearly gone out. Witness passed the store about eleven o'clock, but he did not think from the appearance that there was much fire in the stove. When the witness discovered the fire he ran down to the store, broke open the shutters and took out some books. He did not think of Young at the time.

James Callon testified to having found the body of Young.

John McCoy testified to having seen Young in McKelvy's store between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday night, and that the deceased was perfectly sober at the time. When the fire was raging witness saw the office door of the store broken open, but did not see Young in there or hear a human voice proceeding from it.

Charles O'Donnell testified to having assisted in removing the body from the debris.

Peter Magel, keeper of the saloon on the corner of Washington and Webster streets, testified to having been awakened a little before three o'clock on Sunday morning, by his wife, and saw flames issuing from the hay loft of McKelvy's stable. He holloed "fire" for fifteen minutes before he heard the alarm sounded.

Isaac W. McIlwaine, night watchman on the "beat" above where the fire occurred, testified to having discovered the flames at ten minutes before three o'clock, and that he ran down immediately to Box 35, corner of Washington and Wylie streets, and sounded the alarm. He then ran down to the fire, and in company with night watchman Searight succeeded in saving some of the horses in the stables. The witness did not see any person in the vicinity of the fire for some time.

Owing to the absence of other witnesses, the inquest was then adjourned until this evening at half past seven o'clock, at Alderman Butler's office.

The remains of poor Young were placed in a coffin and taken to Devore's Undertaking Rooms on Grant street. They will be interred in the Cemetery this morning.

Young is supposed to have been a stranger in the city, and stated when he first came to Mr. McKelvy's that his father and mother were both dead.

Snow Storm—Travel Suspended on the Railways.

Another heavy snow storm prevailed over this section of the country on Saturday night and Sunday, which has had the effect of impeding travel by railroad to a considerable extent. On all of the various railroads leading from this city, the trains have been delayed to a greater or less degree. On the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Baltimore Express, due here at 2 P. M. on Sunday, did not arrive until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of a heavy drift of snow which accumulated on the track near Blairsville. The Philadelphia Express, due here at 1:30 yesterday, did not leave that city on Sunday. A large force of workmen was sent up to Blairsville yesterday morning, and succeeded in clearing the track, so that the afternoon trains left on time.

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the through train due here at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, was withdrawn at Crestline, and the passengers transferred to the express, which arrived at 5:22 P. M., one hour behind time. The other through trains which arrived late last night, were about three hours behind time. The trains all left on time.

On the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, the express due here at 9:40 last night, arrived about one hour behind time. All connections were made. Trains left at the regular time.

On the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, the trains all arrived, about an hour behind time. Trains departed on time.

On the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, the Express which leaves at 1.55 A. M. yesterday, did not get off till 7 A. M. The train due here at 10:30 A. M., was withdrawn. The 9:30 P. M. train came in on time.

On the Western Pennsylvania Railroad the trains arrived and departed nearly on time.

On the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the mail train due here at 10:30 A. M., came in several hours behind time. One of the cars attached to the mail train which left this city at 7:30 A. M., was thrown off the track and over the embankment at Black's Run, sixteen miles from the city. No person was injured. The obstruction was removed in a few hours. If we have no more snow to day, the trains on all the roads will probably arrive and depart on time.

The snow has also somewhat impeded the travel on our street railways. On the Lawrenceville road yesterday, but one half the cars were running, with double teams. On the upper route of the Manchester road one half the cars were running, with double teams. On the Troy Hill route all the cars were running as usual. On the Rebecca street route of the Manchester road, but two cars were running, and with double teams. On the Birmingham road, but four cars were running, and with double teams. On the Oakland and Minersville roads no cars were running, but large sleds were substituted for them.

FIREMENS' BALL IN BIRMINGHAM.—The first annual uniform ball of the Mechanic Hose Company No. 1, of Birmingham, will be given in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, February 22d. The members of the Mechanic are worthy young men, and they have an energetic and efficient organization. The arrangements for the ball promise that it will be an agreeable affair, and as the proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of the company, it is hoped the tickets will meet with ready sale.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.—The Committee of Police of the Allegheny Councils have, in conjunction with Mayor Morrison, appointed Mr. Samuel Long, Chief of the Police force. Mr. Long has occupied a similar position both in this city and Allegheny, and is well known as a vigilant and efficient officer. His appointment will give universal satisfaction to the residents of our sister city.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.—This paper made its appearance yesterday morning in a new dress and enlarged form, and is now the largest paper in Western Pennsylvania, the COMMERCIAL only excepted. As the only Democratic daily newspaper in this section of the State, it is evidently prospering. It announces that it is the official organ here of the Federal administration.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. B. Dales, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture this evening in the United Presbyterian Church, East Liberty. Subject—"Jerusalem and the East." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the benefit of the church.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The second annual exhibition of the works of the students of the School of Design will commence to-day, and will be continued for four days, at the rooms of the Institution, No. 24 Fifth street. Admission free.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—John G. Saxe, the witty poet, will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music on the subject of "Love," which he has treated in rhyme.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Thomas Elliott, employed in Dugan's oyster saloon, in the Diamond, was before Alderman Lynch yesterday, charged with larceny, on complaint of Bernard Rooney. Rooney went to Fritch's tavern, above Dugan's saloon, on Saturday night, for lodging. While he was in bed, Elliott, he alleges, entered his room, struck a match, took a silver watch and chain, valued at one hundred dollars, belonging to the prosecutor, from a nail on the wall, where he had hung it, and then left the room. He was held to bail for a hearing to day. When Rooney went along with the officer to arrest Elliott, the latter, he alleges, threatened his life. Rooney consequently made an information for surety of the peace against him, but withdrew it upon the defendant paying the costs. Mary Green made oath, charging her mother, Mary Mellon, Michael McGraw, J. Lynch and Mrs. J. Lynch, with assault and battery. Mary states that her mother frequently visited Lynch's house, on Quarry street, and that she went there one night to see her, and asked her to come home. Her mother, and the whole party, she alleges, sprang upon her and beat and abused her in an outrageous manner. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. Robert Crawford was charged with surety of the peace, in having threatened to shoot Thomas Carr. The parties reside at Oakland. The accused will have a hearing to day. Maria O'Neil made oath charging Catharine McHenry with assault and battery, alleging that she attacked her at the Point on Saturday, and beat her about the face, and head. The same prosecutrix also charged John Cool with assault and battery, alleging that he struck her with a beach, knocked her down and kicked her. Both the defendants were arrested and required to enter bail for trial.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Casper Felber had a hearing before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, on the charge of the larceny of $31 70 from John Reigner, which resulted in his committal to jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail, to answer at Court.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The new domestic drama, "Money and Misery," was presented last night to a large and delighted audience. The play has many interesting situations, and the scenery is beautiful and attractive. All the characters are in good hands, and altogether it is a delightful drama.

THEATER.—The new programme at this house seems to meet with public favor. A large audience was present last night.

VARIETIES.—"Robert Emmet" is the play at this house to-night, with new songs, dances and burlesques.

MASONIC HALL.—Father Kemp's "Old Folks" continue their delightful concerts, and to-night will sing several popular pieces.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

FAIRBANKS'S STANDARD SCALES.—Among the many causes of difficulty between the merchant and his customer, often resulting in law suits, a very prominent one is the varying weight produced by different scales. If there is a single requirement of business more important than another, it is that of ascertaining with unvarying exactness the weight of commodities. Everything is changing from price by measure of bulk to weight in pounds. Who can overestimate the value of a true weighing scale? Fairbanks certainly ought to turn out a correct article. If thirty years practice and a continually increasing reputation furnish evidence of any value on this point, then it may be concluded as a fact. A great feature is their durability, and here we believe they stand unrivalled.

We are glad to see that a salesroom for these scales has been established at the corner of Wood and Second streets, in this city, (in Jos. Woodwell & Co.'s building) where the firm of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. will hereafter be on hand to sell these celebrated goods.

BLUE TOP MATCHES, Block Matches, Brushes, Blacking, Carpet Tacks, Ink, and a thousand other articles, at J. D. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street. eod

THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN—Have been before the public for more than twenty years, and from a small beginning have steadily increased and improved their manufacturing facilities, notwithstanding the entire destruction of the establishment by fire in 1857, and again in 1864, until they are now finishing some two hundred instruments per month.

This vast amount of patronage has been secured more by the actual merits of the instrument than by extensive advertising and the pretentious parade of their wares before the public. Mr Estey has employed and retained, from the first, some of the finest mechanics and inventors of the age, and has adopted and patented more valuable improvements than any other manufacturer of Organs in the land. As the result, his instruments stand unrivaled by anything in this country or in Europe, as is admitted by all impartial judges. The most eminent Pipe Organ builders, performers—the last to discover the excellence in reed tones—pronounce them vastly superior to all others.

The Agents, Messrs. Barr, Knake and Buettler, No. 12 St. Clair street, are constantly receiving new lots of the above, which they are selling at reduced prices.

THE BEST TONIC.—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro—Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

Manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. For sale by all Druggists. s*

LEASES OF FEDERAL STREET STORES AT AUCTION.—The seven years lease of Kinder Blair's stores, 89 and 91 Federal street, Allegheny, will be positively sold on the premises This Day at 2 o'clock. These stores being in the very best position in the city for business purposes, this important sale should command the special attention of merchants desiring an advantageous location.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

TRAVELING by Pennsylvania Railroad six miles (in twenty minutes) to Wilkinsburg and walking thence about a good square in distance, or, if preferred, driving out the Greensburg turnpike to the very door,—in either case a property may be reached offering peculiar advantages, both as to completeness of the establishment and the low figure at which it will be sold. Further particulars may be ascertained at 119 First street.

NOLEN'S COD LIVER OIL, for consumption and kindred diseases, is pronounced by the highest medical authority to be the best and most reliable preparation ever offered, and enjoys the confidence and patronage of the public to a remarkable extent.

NOLEN & SWEENY, Proprietors,
No. 123 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK.—There will be presented an entire Skating Costume to the best lady skater in Allegheny county, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Entries to close at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

PHILIP PHILLIPS.—The lovers of good music will not fail to attend the entertainment to be given in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College this evening.

ANOTHER USE FOR PETROLEUM.—Dopp's Patent Oil Cook Stove will soon come into general use throughout the country. Fortunes can be made by manufacturing the article. State and county rights for sale. Send for circular. J. H. THORP, St. Clair Hotel.

USE Frank Miller's Leather Preservative—it keeps the snow and water out, and preserves the boots and leather. Sold at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street. eod

TO DR HOSTETTER:—*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I was taken with the dyspepsia a year ago last March, and, for a period of eight months, was one of the most miserable creatures you ever beheld, not being able either to eat, drink or sleep, and was compelled to walk the floor incessantly. I was nearly deprived of my reason, and hope had entirely left me, all the efforts made for my recovery having proved fruitless.

By the first of November, 1865, I had become so weak and feeble that I could scarcely stand alone, and, to all appearance, would soon die. At this time (having read your advertisement,) my wife prevailed upon me to try your Bitters. A bottle was procured, and, strange to say, I soon commenced recovering. I have taken four bottles, and am enjoying as good health now as could be expected for one of my age (about sixty years). I have no doubt it was your Bitters alone, under Divine Providence, that effected this wonderful cure.

R. T. FLUALIN.
Hudson, Mich., August 30, 1866.

DIED:

REDPATH—On Sunday, January 20th, at 9 A. M., Mr. THOMAS REDPATH, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 47 Diamond alley, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend. 2t

WILLIAMS—On Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Miss HARRIET PREBLE WILLIAMS, youngest daughter of Rev. Aaron Williams D. D., of Economy, Pa. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ORMSBEE—On Monday morning, January 7, 1867 at the Cliff Copper Mines, Lake Superior, Michigan, HIGHLAND H. ORMSBEE, formerly a resident of this city, aged 33 years.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

SLEIGHING—
A GOOD TEAM.
If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.
HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS.
BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS,
AND
Iron Pipe Fitters for
STEAM AND WATER. Also,
SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS
FOR
J. Woods' Valveless Pump.
Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery works.
NO 13 SECOND STREET. NEAR SHORT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
T.TH.S

GROCERIES, &C.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

J. A. PAUL .... T. H. GIBSON,
PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
oc25 YM-3taw

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

AT REDUCED PRICES.
HILLERMAN
Is Offering His Entire Stock of
LADIES' AND GENT'S
FURS,
AT
JUST AS LOW PRICES NOW,
AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR IN THE SUMMER TIME.
J. H. HILLERMAN,
NO. 75 WOOD STREET.
WS

SPECTACLES,
TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT,
Manufactured from the GENUINE RUSSIAN PEBBLES, for sale only at No. 23 ST. CLAIR ST., by
J. DIAMOND,
no2-W&S Practical Optician.

COACH MAKERS'
ROTARY VISES.
I have just received a full assortment of Nos. 1, 2 and 3. They are the best Vise in the market for Coach Makers.
JAMES BOWN,
WS 136 Wood street.

TARRING IRONS, BRANDS AND MARKING BRUSHES, for U. S. Inspectors, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
WS 136 Wood st.

SEWING MACHINES—
GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ÆTNA.
They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
TH,S 24 Fifth street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, January 21st, 1867.

Our Washington special refers to the Randall banking bill, and intimates that the proposition to substitute greenbacks in place of National bank bills will meet with decided opposition from Secretary McCulloch. Our correspondent remarks that "as it destroys the business of country banks, there is not the slightest danger of it passing the House." We cannot see how it would affect unfavorably the interests of any of these institutions. Could they not bank with a greenback circulation as they do at present with the National issues? As rapidly as they return their notes they would take up the bonds pledged for their redemption, or in the place of the bonds, greenbacks, which could at once be used in lieu of what had thus been retired. But as remarked by the New York *Tribune*:

The agitation of the policy of assuming their circulation by the Government, is rapidly bringing new support to the measure, which it is admitted while doing the banks no injustice, will facilitate the return to specie payments and save the public from the losses sure to follow the attempt to force the banks to redeem their circulation in legal tenders. The National bank notes are now exerting all the evil of which they are capable upon prices, and assuming the obligation to redeem them *while still in action* by the Government, *instead of after their decease* as at present, will not be a movement in the direction of expansion. The loss of $18,000,000 of gold interest would more than counteract the ability of the banks to expand, upon the return to them of the margins on their bonds, now pledged for circulation, and the premium to be paid when the Government buys the bonds, by assuming the redemption of the circulation they represent. It is conceded by the earliest bankers under the law that the circulation of notes now practically irredeemable, except in the case of the banks in the Atlantic cities, or in the case of broken banks, is one of the most dangerous elements, and the great impediment to resumption. It is apparent, in view of the alarm in bank parlors caused by the small reduction made in legal tenders thus far, that at no remote day there may be seen a currency panic produced by inability of National banks to redeem. This can only be avoided by at once making the bank notes so nearly equal in value with legal tenders that, in the movement toward specie payments, there shall be no war between the two currencies, such as must occur as the laws now stand. With the currency thus reduced to uniformity the movements of the Treasury would have a less violent effect upon financial affairs than at present. No harmonizing of the currency can prevent a steady decline in prices and wide spread commercial disaster, but the fall and loss can be in some degree mitigated by this step. The plan of paying the banks $18,000,000 in gold per annum to circulate a currency inferior to legal tenders was a "war measure," and a mistake, as time has shown, and the sooner it is altered the better for the solvent part of the community. The first step should be the assumption of the circulation by the Treasury, stopping all interest on the bonds with redemption in legal tenders in New York alone.

—The great check upon the advancing tendency of the gold market at present is the fact of the Treasury holding about seventy millions of gold, exclusive of certificates of deposit. Should the government be unwise enough to reduce its reserve, the speculators will be the gainers, and the premium will rise all the higher in the present condition of affairs because of such sales. If gold is to be sold however, it is better that it should be done publicly than secretly, and therefore the bill authorizing its public sale, now before the Committee on Ways and Means should be passed in preference to allowing the Secretary of the Treasury, as at present, to exert a discretionary power in the matter. But it would be still better for Congress to legislate in favor of the government retaining all its gold up to two hundred millions, the moral effect of the balance in the Treasury being greater than double the amount elsewhere.

—The New York Railway market is weaker than at any time since the New Year on the general list. The pressure upon the best of the active Western Stocks, like Fort Wayne and Rock Island, and also on Reading, Erie, and New York Central, is especially prominent and from no particular cause except in case of Fort Wayne, about which the rumor is circulated that the quarterly dividends cannot be maintained at the rate of 10 per cent. a year and the improvement of the line kept up. As the January quarterly dividend has just been paid, it is difficult to know with absolute certainty what can be or will be done three months hence, and this period is more than ample for the free indulgence of all sorts of rumors and predictions. The Stock has shown weakness for some days past, but sold below par for the first time, last week.

—The following are the quotations of gold, Government bonds and railway stock at the New York Stock Boards, received by S. S. Bryan:

Gold	136⅝
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107⅛
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	107⅝
" 5-20's 1865	106⅜
" " new issues 1865	104¼
" 7-30's	104⅜
Michigan Southern	78
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅛
Erie	64⅛
W. U. Telegraph Co	46⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	99
Chicago and Northwestern	41⅞
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	79⅜

Dispatches received at four o'clock show a slight change:

Erie	63⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	41⅞

Mining stocks are weaker to-day, and transactions are falling off. The market is manipulated by the old stagers and has little or no outside support.

Gregory	13½	Quartz Hill	4⅞
Corydon	6¼	Holman	21c
Smith & Parmelee	6⅜	Nye	9c

—The folowing persons were elected directors of the National Bank of Fayette Co., at Uniontown, for the ensuing year: Hon. J. K. Ewing, Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, Hon. John Huston, Col. W. H. Baily, John H. McCleland, James T. Gorley, A. Hadden, E. Brierer and Richard Miller.

The following persons were elected Directors of the First National Bank of Uniontwn: Isaac Skiles, James T. Redburn, Jasper M. Thompson, Charles S. Seaton, E. Robinson, and Sebastian Rush.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, January 21, 1867.

Since our last report another snow storm has set in, completely blocking up most of the avenues of commerce, and bringing trade to an almost dead stand still. Business to-day was confined to a few local and unimportant transactions.

We condense from our exchanges the following:

The New York *Price Current* says: The general markets continue unsettled, in view of the erratic course of the gold premium, and the uncertain movements of Congress, touching the tax, tariff and currency measures. As merchants and business men realize the necessity of moving very cautiously, trade remains quiet, and the dullness incident to this state of affairs has been intensified by the late heavy snow storm. Travel and transportation of goods has been impeded in nearly all directions, resulting in quite a general blockade of merchandise in the various avenues of communication. Gold has advanced, touching 137⅛ yesterday from which point there was a partial reaction, closing at 136¾. It is a notable fact that commercial values, with very limited exceptions, do not respond to the rise in gold, a fact due, in some degree, to continued closeness in the money market, though more, perhaps, to a settled conviction in the public mind that most commodities are unnaturally high, and are destined, sooner or later to gravitate to a lower range of prices. Speculation seems to be more than usually dormant.

WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

The demand for wheat has been exceedingly small, millers, who are the only purchasers, not being disposed to take more than will suffice to supply pressing exigencies, flour being relatively lower than wheat. Sound samples continue to be held considerably above the views of exporters and, with higher points for gold and a light stock in store, there is no disposition to abate prices in order to stimulate business. The sales are 5,000 bush at $2 15 for No 3 Milwaukee, $2 25 for No 2 do, $2 90 for Amber State, and about $2 90 for smutty White Canada.

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

The *Times* continues to make exposures of the frauds practiced by the warehousemen of Chicago. From an editorial in Saturday's issue we glean the following:

It is a fact which all persons who have had occasion to ship grain to Chicago have been made to understand to their sorrow, that the moment the grain reaches here it is entirely beyond their reach and control, and that they are placed completely at the mercy of a handful of men whose instincts and interests appear, alike, to incite them to robbery. This handful of men take charge of his property, against his consent and in spite of all his efforts, say into what particular elevator it shall be consigned, to what rates of storage it shall be held; in short, deprive him utterly of all power or control over it, in any way, shape or form, and force him to remain dumb until, having ceased their manipulation, they are ready to deliver it to him—when he finds it burdened with charges, deteriorated in quality, and much reduced in quantity. Then, the warehousemen, or some of them, most unquestionably mix the different grades of grain while in store, and by this mixing they deteriorate all the grades. The price of grain in this market is necessarily regulated by the quality of the grain as it comes out of store and by selecting all the good cars of No. 2, out of that grade, and placing the same in special bins, leaving only the poorer cars of No. 2 in the bins of that grade, the warehousemen deteriorate the grade of No. 2, so that a farmer who sends in a car of No. 2 wheat, and sells the receipt therefor, receives the price for the poorest quality of No. 2, which is necessarily much less than if the good cars and the bad cars had been emptied together. And when the good cars of No. 2 are taken from the special bins and placed in the bins containing No. 1, and mixed with the grain of that grade, the farmer who sends in a car of No. 1 and sells the receipt therefor, instead of obtaining the proper price of No. 1, which he would obtain were the standard and purity of the grade honestly maintained, receives the price of No. 1 and 2 mixed, mainly to his loss. That this process of mixing and deteriorating the grades of grain into the profit of the warehousemen will be readily comprehended by supposing that to day a warehouseman runs 50,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat into bins containing No. 1, mixing it with that grade. He could go out into the market and buy his receipts of No. 2 to the amount of 50,000 bushels, paying therefor $1 89 ⅌ bushel. These receipts he destroys, and issues receipts for No. 1 to an equal amount, which he goes out and sells, receiving therefor $2 14 ⅌ bushel, making by this transaction 22½ per bushel, or $12,500. Then these warehousemen at very frequent intervals issue quantities of fraudulent warehouse receipts—that is receipts for which they have no property in store. They may see to day that at $2 14 the market is very weak, and that the forced sale of 100,000 bushels upon the market would cause a decline of 10c per bushel. They accordingly make out 100,000 bushels of these fraudulent receipts, place them in the hands of brokers, and cause them to be sold on the market. Prices give way just as they anticipate, and when the decline is sufficiently great, they buy up a 100,000 bushels of their receipts at low figures, and the operation is complete and its profits realized. Then they have an opportunity of entering into a corrupt agreement with inspectors, by which No. 1 wheat is inspected as No. 2, and when received into the elevators is placed in No. 1 bins, the warehousemen pocketing the difference between No. 1 and No. 2, which is some 25 cents per bushel. Then they issue false statements of the amount of grain in store. If they have a quantity of wheat on hand which they wish to sell, they publish that there are about 500,000 bushels of wheat in store, when there may be 1,000,000 bushels in store. And if they have any speculation in view, and wish to buy wheat, they will publish that there are 1,000,000 bushels in store, when there may be but 500,000 bushels in store. These are among a few of the practices of which the warehousemen are guilty, every one of which is dishonest and rascally.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature to regulate the warehousing of grain. The bill covers all the charges made by the *Times*.

FISH.

The whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts last year was 231,600, a decrease of 25,000 barrels. The Boston *Traveller* says there is a general falling off in the catch in most of the towns, Boston, Rockport, Harwich and Nantucket being the only places that show an increase over 1865. Gloucester leads in the business, having packed 112,857 barrels, or nearly half of all in the State. In Newburyport 7,400 barrels were inspected. The number in Boston was 46,132 barrels; in Cohasset, 7,434; in Provincetown, 14,884; and in Wellfleet, 15,834. The other towns had a smaller catch than in Newburyport.

THE CENTAL.

The question has been asked often as to the mode of changing from the old system of grain measure, to the new standard of centals. Mr. Lacy, Secretary of the Albany Board of Trade, explains it as follows:

Suppose the change to take effect on the 19th inst., in Chicago, when the market quotations were as follows:

No. 1 wheat, (per bushel, 60lbs)	$2 06
No. 1 corn, (per bushel, 56lbs)	80
No. 2 oats, (per bushel, 32lbs)	43
No. 2 barley, (per bushel, 48lbs)	68

For the price of wheat, dividing $2 06 by 60, gives .0343, the price per pound; or $3 43, the price per cental. Thus amended, the above table would read (adopting the usual rule) with the last figure:

No. 1 wheat, per cental	$3 43
No. 1 corn, per cental	1 44
No. 2 oats, per cental	1 34
No. 2 barley, per cental	1 42

Railroad freights are all quoted by the cental, and the price of grain would then be on the same basis, and at the opening of navigation, water freights would at once adjust themselves to correspond with quotations of railroad freights and of prices.

The change once made the figures of the weigh masters at elevators and warehouses would not require to be translated into fictitious bushels merely for the purpose of selling, but the weights, as received and billed by the railroads, &c., would then be given in the published receipts without any alteration.

The matter of commissions, which is frequently charged by Boards of Trade, can as readily be adjusted by the cental as by the bushel. If the commission for purchasing corn, for example, is now 1 cent per bushel, it could be made 2 or 2½ cents per cental, and so with other grains. Storage charges can as easily be modified, and the anomaly of a railroad company sending its freight bills for centals and its warehouse receipts for bushels, be avoided.

It is also to be hoped that England will co-operate with us in making this much needed reform, so that the breadstuffs' trade of both countries may have a nomenclature worthy of its importance.

The receipts since our last were, of flour 931 bbls; apples 80 bbls; corn 1187 sacks, barley 224 sacks; wheat 1345 sacks; rye 350 sacks; oats 683 sacks; hogs 58, and bulk meats 1848 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated.

APPLES—Choice Winter repacked are quoted at $3 50@4 50 per bbl. Sales of 32 bbls, within the above quotations are reported.

BEANS—Fair white beans are quoted at from $2 50@2 75, and Navy at $3 per bushel.

BUTTER—Market dull. Prices vary from 27 to 31c, as to quality. Prices are to some extent nominal. Sales 11 bbls No. 2 at 28@30c; 3 pkgs roll at 31c, and 3 bxs at 27c are reported.

CORN MEAL—We quote the market dull at $4 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market is dull, with large stocks on hand. We quote Hamburg at 17@17½c per lb, and Western Reserve at 15@16½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are selling in small lots at 9 to 10c and peaches at from 17 to 20c. Sales 9 bbls at from 9 to 10c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh packed are quoted in demand at from 30 to 33c. Sales of 7 bbls at 30c, and 3 do, very fresh, at 33c are reported.

FLOUR—Another snow storm has blocked up many of the railroad communications and checked receipts, and as stocks on hand are light, holders are more firm and the market is a little more active. We quote choice spring brands at $12 25@12 75; Winter at $12 50 to 14 00; Jenkins's Lily at $12 75, and fancy brands at $16 00@17 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull at $3 75 per hundred.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light. We quote at $8 00 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Market extremely dull and entirely devoid of any speculative feeling. The receipts are light and stocks very small. We continue to quote No. 1 spring at $2 60; No. 2 at $2 40; and winter at $2 95a3 00.

CORN—Ear corn from first hands may be quoted dull at 70c and shelled at 75c.

RYE—No. 1 from first hands sells at $1 20.

OATS—A light demand. By car-load the quotations are from 48a50c and from store, 51a53c.

BARLEY—No. 1 spring from first hands is selling at from 88-90c.

HAY—Prices tend upward, under light receipts. We quote prime timothy, from country sleds, selling at from $ 6 00 to $31 00. Baled ranges from $21 00 to $25.

HOGS—Dressed hogs are in lighter receipt, but without change in quotations. Sales of 27 are reported at 7½c. Singly, for family use, the price is from 7½ to 8c.

ONIONS—We note sales of 20 bushels, at 90c ⅌ bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 22, 1867.

Business yesterday presented no new features worthy of particular notice. The supply of crude on the market is very small. The receipts of Smith's Ferry, since our last, reach 404 bbls, all by rail. The sales were principally by the car load at 7⅛@7½c, bulk, and bbls returned; 12⅛@12¾c, bbls included. Allegheny crude was scarce, with no stock to operate with. The principal operations were for future delivery, at 9@10c for bulk, according to the gravity. Most of the large refiners have a good supply on hand, sufficient to last for some time. The only sales reported were as follows: Allegheny crude, 110 bbls, 40@41 gravity, on the spot, 10c, bbls returned. Sales Smith's Ferry oil, 55 bbls, about 47 gravity, 7½c. Sales 200 bbls, in lots, delivered at works, 12½c, bbls included.

REFINED—Purchasers of refined were more numerous manifesting more disposition to contract. The following offers were made: Bonded, Philadelphia delivery, April, 31c; May, 32c; June, 33c; July, 34c; August, 35c. The sales were: 1,500 bbls bonded, March, 30⅛c; 2,000 bbls, April, 31c; 500 do, April, terms private; 500 bbls, May, 33⅛c; 500 do, June, 33c; 500 do, July, 34⅛c; 500 do, August, 35c ⅌ gallon. Free oil was nominal. We did not learn of any transactions. The market contains a fair supply.

The demand for crude, in New York, says the *Commercial List*, continues light, but the market retains its firmness, closing at 13⅛a14 cents in bulk, and 20a20½ cents in shipping order, for 40a47 gravity. The sales are 2,800 bbls, 40a47 gravity, at 13⅛a14 cents in bulk, and 19⅛a20 cents in shipping order; 500 do, low gravity in bulk, 15⅛a16 cents—the latter rate delivered to pkgs; 400 do, 40a47 gravity, delivered at Elizabethport, first half of February, 14 cents. Refined, in bond, is in light request, but the quantity of S W available for immediate delivery being small, holders are very firm, and an advance of three quarters of a cent has been paid, holders now generally asking 32 cents. The sales of 2,300 bbls S W at 31a31½ cents; 500 do do, for January, 31⅛c B O; 2,500 do do, for February, 32a33c B; and 1,500 do do, for March, 33c B O. Free is dull and we have no sales to report. A small lot of Naptha sold at 25 cents.

Received since January 1—

1867	bbls.49,825	1866	bbls.56,859

Exported same time—		1866.	1865.
From New York	galls.	1,396,335	1,451,116
Other Ports		174,355	983,034
Total	galls.	1,570,690	2,431,150
Same time 1865	galls.		40,409
Same time 1864			318,965

Foreign Petroleum Circular.

LONDON, December 31, 1866.—Arthur Brown & Co., in their circular of the above date, say:

During the past fortnight the market for refined has been steady. Standard white American, ex ship, has been done at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d., and good merchantable on spot at 1s. 5d., with occasional transactions at 1s. 4½d.; fair to fine oil in public sale, without reserve, went for 1s. 3½d. up to 1s. 4½d., for immediate cash. Forward deliveries have not been much inquired for, first three months of next year being quoted 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Crude—Pennsylvania and Wallachian £12. Spirit—nominally 8d. to 8d. per gallon.

Stock this day, 1866, 45,493 bbls. and 25 cases refined, 5,244 bbls. 2,793 bbls. and 118 butts crude; 1865, 18,104 bbls., and 136 cases refined, 4,596 bbls. crude.

Oil Receipts, Crude, per Rail.

J. K. Barbour	212	W. Wilson	40
Baxter & Ellison	55	Waring & King	40
Pacific Oil Works	47	J. Dilworth & Co	10
			404

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bro & Co. 150 bbls refined. Phila.
J Benney, Jr. 50 bbls refined Phila.
S McMahon & Co. 50 bbls refined. Phila.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 136¼@136⅜.

NEW YORK, January 21—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET

Is easy at 7 per cent. on call.

GOLD

Closed at 136⅝a136¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady but dull: Coupons '81, 107⅛a108¼; do '62, 107⅝a108; do '64, 105⅛a106; do '65, 106a106⅛; 10 40s, 99⅞a100.

STOCKS

Closed firm: Erie, 64⅛a64¼; Illinois Central, 115⅛a115¼; New York Central, 108⅛a108⅜; Pittsburgh, 88½a88⅝; North Western, 42⅛a42¼; Preferred, 79⅛; Fort Wayne, 96⅛a96⅜; Rock Island, 99⅛a99¼; Ohio Certificates, 26⅛a26¼; Western Union, 46¼; Michigan Southern, 78⅛a78⅜.

MINING STOCKS

Quiet and drooping: Gregory, 1325; Gold Hill, 440; Gunnell, 135; Quartz Hill, 51.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$3,903,265
Specie, increase	751,730
Circulation increase	29,825
Legal tenders, decrease	10,984
Deposits, decrease	1,317,452

NEW YORK, January 21.—Money steady and unchanged at 6a7 per cent, chiefly at the latter rate for call loans. Sterling exchange quiet at 109⅛a109⅜. American gold is without decided change, opening at 136⅜, declining to 136⅛, advancing to 137⅛, and closing at 136¾. Government stocks dull. Freights to Liverpool firmer, with shipments of 30,000 bushels of Corn at 5½d, per sailing vessels.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton dull and nominally 1a2c lower; sales, 150 bales at 34½c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 1,834 bbls; market a shade firmer with more doing; sales 6,200 bbls at $9 40a10 50; quotations unchanged for superfine state; $10 50a11 90 for common to medium extra western, the market closing steady. Whisky nominal. Grain—No receipts—Wheat market dull and nominally unchanged. Rye firm; sales 2,000 bushels Canada in bond at $1 13 closing with $1 16 refused for bonded. Barley quiet. Receipts of corn 1,125 bushels; market quiet; sales 72,000 bushels at $1 16½ for mixed western in store; $1 20 for mixed western afloat; one load mixed western at $1 17 in store, check to-day. Receipts of oats, 2,150 bus; market a shade firmer; sales 21,000 bus at 62a65c for Chicago and Milwaukee, and 69a70c for State. Total stock of grain in warehouse January 21st, 1867: Wheat, 1,710,901 bus; corn 2,735,481 bus; oats, 2,393,814 bus; rye, 514,605 bus; barley, 1,588,450 bus; malt 33,828 bus; peas, 46,981 bus. Hops firm. Petroleum quiet; sales 500 bbls at 19¾a20c for crude and 29a33c for refined in bond. Rice is scarce and firm. Coffee—Rio steady with a fair demand; sales 1,500 bags in bond at 12c. gold. Sugar steady. Molasses steady. Provisions—pork a shade firmer; sales 14,500 barrels at $18 90 for old mess, closing at $19 70, cash; $20 75a21 56 for new mess closing at $21 50 for Western; 16 75a17 for prime; also, 2,750 bbls new mess at $21 50a21 75, seller and buyer February and March. Beef unchanged. Beef hams unchanged and quiet. Bacon inactive; sales of 245 bxs at 10⅛c for Cumberland cut; 10¾a11c for short ribbed, and 11⅛c for short clear. Cut meats steady; sales 380 packages. Dressed hogs steady at 8⅛a8¾c for Western. Lard unchanged; sales of 550 bbls. Butter firm. Cheese firm.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Cotton quiet and easier; sales 3,850 bales low middling, 32c; middling, 33c. Receipts 8,600 bales, exports, 3,484 bales. Sugar in good demand; fair, 11⅛c. Molasses in good demand; common 60a62c; prime to choice, 69a72c. Flour—super, $12 00; extra, $12 50a16 00. Corn $1 15a1 20. Oats higher, at 85a87½c. Hay higher at $42 00. Pork—Mess, $30 00. Bacon—None offering. Lard—Higher at 13⅛a14⅛c. Whisky dull. Tobacco unchanged. Gold 136⅜. Sterling 47. New York exchange, ⅛ discount. Freights unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The supply of beeves to-day, owing to the snow, was only 1,000 head, and a quantity of good cattle was run off at an advance of half a cent but taken on the whole the market is too sparsely supplied to make quotations; 17c is the top of the sales. There are 65 car loads back, liable to come in at any moment, and business drags heavily.

Sheep scarce and prime sell as high as 8a8¼c; the latter for extra.

Swine sell in quantity at 7a7½c for live, and 9a9½c for dressed.

St. Louis Market.

ST LOUIS, January 21.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm at 78a82c. Oats dull at 63a64c. Provisions firm but nothing doing. Hogs firm at 6a6½c; packers would pay 6¾c for choice lots but holders asked 7c at the close. Whisky unsettled; one sale made at $2 15 free, 25c in bond.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton quiet at 30½a31½c. Pork $25 00a26 00. Corn firm at $1 08a1 10. Hay $36 00 per ton. Flour firm; choice $14 50a18 00 per bbl. Oats 80a82c. Dressed hogs 10a12c. Clear sides 14c. Sugar-cured hams 23c. Lard 15a15½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Tobacco active at $3 85a15 25. Super flour $10 00. Mess Pork $21 50. Bulk Shoulders, 8½c. Hams, 11½c, loose; Bacon Shoulders, 11½c; Clear Sides, 13½c; Hams, 16c. Lard 12½c. Corn in bulk 69c. Ear, 60c. Oats 65c. Cotton 30c. Hay $31. Coffee 25c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat steady and quiet: No. 1 Spring, $2 75; No. 2 Chicago spring, $2 20a2 25; No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 35. Corn nominal at 98ca$1 for old No 1. Oats firm at 52a55c. Barley nominal at $1 20. Mess pork heavy and quiet at $20 50a21 00, and light at $19 50. Hams in moderate demand at 14½c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky firm at $2 39.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Flour dull; Northwestern brands $11 50a13. Wheat dull; red $2 90; white $3 20a3 40. Rye $1 35a1 37½. Corn dull; new yellow 97ca$1. Oats steady, at 58a60c. Dressed hogs 8a8¾c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Cattle dull; 1,500 beeves sold at 16a17c for extra; 12a14c for common. Sheep—4,000 head sold at 6a6½c gross. Hogs lower; 2,500 sold at $8 55a9 25, net. Trade dull and railway trains much delayed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Dry goods market dull but steady and unchanged.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

The annual review of the English cotton market for 1866, by Samuel Smith, (of James Finlay & Co., of Liverpool), contains an estimate of supplies expected in Great Britain, from all sources, for the current year, as follows:

ENGLISH SUPPLIES.

		1867.	1866.
American	bales.	900,000	1,163,000
East India		1,450,000	1,848,000
Mediterranean		300,000	200,000
Brazil		400,000	408,000
West India, &c.		150,000	131,000
Total	bales	3,200,000	3,750,000

These figures show a falling off of 550,000 bales as compared with the past year, and a deficiency of fully 350,000 as compared with the deliveries for consumption and export (3,550,000 bales) so that if the same rate of delivery were maintained for 1867 the stock at the end of the year in Liverpool and London would be reduced from 561,000 bales to nearly 200,000 bales, which however, it is thought, will not be allowed for prudential reasons. The writer visited this country last autumn, and he thinks 1,800,000 bales a liberal estimate of the crop, of which it is thought 750,000 bales will be required here. From India the supplies last year were fully 200,000 bales per month. This year, it is doubted if they will average more than 120,000 bales not because the crop is short but because the price is likely to rule too low to stimulate shipments. From Egypt, the prospects are favorable for a slight increase over last year, though not so favorable as in 1865.

With a supply of more than half a million bales less than that of 1866 for English spinners to work upon, the question is suggested—what price can Manchester afford to pay for cotton goods, and keep the looms and spindles of Lancashire working full time? The state of trade in the manufacturing districts of England at present is represented to be unhealthy, and the current production generally results in loss. In view of a short supply of the raw material, the certainty of dear food from short crops and the probability of a low rate for money, it is concluded that higher prices of cotton are almost certain to prevail in England during the current year, as there is stated to be so little power of combination, and so much difficulty in dealing with the operatives, that manufacturers will work at a loss rather than adopt the short time alternative.

The actual stock in Great Britain on the 28th ult. was 581,000 bales, or some 90,000 bales in excess of the estimates, and 148,000 bales in excess of the stock at the corresponding period of last year. The estimated consumption in Great Britain at that date was 48,000 bales per week, against 41,000 bales same time last year. An amount of American and East India afloat for Great Britain December 28th 120,000 bales, against 362,000 corresponding date last year.

Coffee Statistics.

The receipts and consumption of Coffee in this country, since 1859, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Consumption.
1866	lbs 163,671,793	158,197,695
1865	133,574,397	128,146,356
1864	145,304,957	109,086,704
1863	75,269,417	79,719,641
1862	98,558,680	88,989,911
1861	182,244,637	157,044,785
1860	185,779,659	177,111,923
1859	248,527,306	222,610,300

It will be seen that the import of coffee into the United States, excepting California and Oregon, in 1866 was 163,671,793 lbs, against an import in 1865 of 133,574,397 lbs, and that the deliveries for consumption in 1866 were 158,197,696 lbs, against a consumption in 1865 of 128,146,356 lbs, being an increase in the consumption of 1866 as compared with that of 1865, of 30,051,340 lbs, or nearly 23½ ⅌ cent.

While this is a much larger quantity taken by consumers than before in several years, it is still much below the consumption of any of the years previous to 1862 that we have any record of, our compilation extending back to 1851. The decline in the demand since 1861 may be attributed, says the New York *Price Current*, first, to the rebellion, which cut off a considerable portion of our population from access to the article by the blockade of the Southern ports; and next, to the increased cost caused by the levying, upon this hitherto free article, a duty of four cents ⅌ lb imposed on the 6th of August, 1861, and increased on the 25th December of the same year to five cents ⅌ lb, at which it has since remained. The inhabitants of the Southern States have not yet the ability to purchase as freely as before the war, but with that returning prosperity which surely awaits them, the consumption of that section of the country will be very considerably increased over last year though several years will probably elapse before the quantity needed will amount to from 90,000 to 100,000 tons, as in some former times.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River and Weather at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
[By Merchants' National Telegraph Company.]

OIL CITY, January 21.—River closed tight. Weather moderating. Slight thaw this afternoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—Navigation suspended. The railroads generally are not running, and refusing freights. River unchanged. Snowing slightly; mercury 27°. Barometer 29.27.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—The snow storm ceased late last night, and to day the weather has been clear and pleasant, with indications of a speedy thaw, a rise in the river and the resumption of navigation.

RIVER NEWS.

THE river continues closed; the ice extending from shore to shore. The prospect of an early resumption of navigation is not very flattering. How long matters will continue in this shape time only will determine.

MOST of the boats at the landing have the principal portion of their freight on board. On the resumption of navigation there will be brisk times among the boatmen.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY'S packet Dubuque will be ready to leave as soon as navigation is resumed on the upper rivers. This boat has been built without regard to expense. She will be the model boat in that trade. We shall have more to say before she takes her departure.

AMONG the handsomest boats at the landing is the steamer Yorktown, Captain Ebert. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner, and will be ready to take her place in the St. Louis trade in the opening of navigation. Of course, Captain Peppard will do the honors in the office.

BOATS arrived from New Orleans and will leave on the opening of navigation—Leonidas, Kate Robinson, Armenia and Silver Cloud No. 2.

For St. Louis—Glendale and Kate Putnam.
For Cincinnati—Maggie Hays.
For Portsmouth—Robert Moore.
For Parkersburg—Bayard, "Grey Eagle" and "Leni Leoti."

Miscellaneous River Items.

THE steamer "Stonewall" broke her machinery on her last trip. She was compelled to return to New Orleans for repairs.

THE Cincinnati papers have a list of steamers which they call boats due, which might as well be dispensed with for the present, unless they can fix the date.

MOLLIE SOLD.—The steamer "Mollie Gratz" was sold at auction at Madison for $6,666 66⅔. Captain Harvey Thompson was the purchaser.

MESSRS EADS & NELSON have contracted to raise the steamer "Nightingale," sunk above Cairo, in the Mississippi, together with her cargo, for $9,750. Among her list of freight were 12,000 barrels of flour.

Wm. Branagan, of Burlington, Iowa, has been awarded a patent for an improvement on steam boilers. What it is or amounts to we have been unable to learn. We suppose the improvement consists in being able to kill two persons to any other machine's one.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Tell him to bring it around in this "deestric," and we'll put it through for him.

CHANGED HER NAME.—The ancient steamer Jennie Hobbs, a fine boat some seven years ago, has changed her name at New Albany, to United, and according to the Louisville papers, is a very superior boat. We suppose they mean for her age.

The "Great Republic" is progressing rapidly. Her cabin, when finished, will exceed any boat built or building, in size, splendor and magnificence. She will be handsomer than a picture.

We give the following particulars of the damage by the Kanawha ice at Gallipolis:

The ice in the Kanawha, being started by the late rains and the consequent rise in the river, ran out on Monday night. The break up proved most disastrous to the boats and barges at our wharf, smashing things generally, and causing heavy damages. The Ohio No. 3, the coalboats, and the wharfboats at our landing, received the full force of the ice. The Ohio No. 3 broke from her moorings and was swept against the barges lying below her, tearing one to pieces and breaking in the sides of another. The ice then pressed her against the upper wharf boat, which suffered severely, the guards at the stern of the Ohio cutting down the upper works. The lower wharf boat was secured by a strong chain at the bow, which held her firmly, and was, undoubtedly, the means of checking all boats above, and preventing them from being carried off by the crushing weight of ice that pressed against them. The upper works at the stern of the old wharf boat were also smashed in, by coming in contact with the bow of the new boat. The boats were in a "mixed up" position in the morning.

The Ohio No. 3 was uninjured, with the exception of a few timbers broken at the stern.

Mr. George Hamilton suffers severely in damage to his coal boats, one large barge being completely wrecked, beyond possibility of repair, while the sides of another were badly smashed in.

Mr. Jonathan Hamilton also suffers in injuries to the wharf boats, the upper works of the old boat being torn to pieces at the bow, and considerably damaged at the stern. The lower boat was uninjured, but a fine stage plank belonging to it was broken. The losses will foot up over $1,000 at least.

Messrs. Morton & Bailey's ironclad, which lay above all the other boats, maintained her position, and was uninjured. The ice got the worst of it, when it tried her strong timbers.

A family that has been living, during the winter, in a small boat moored to the bank above the landing, were driven out of house and home by the ice. Their boat was sunk by the ice, and the family forced to seek safety on the bank, cold as the night was. They were furnished with quarters in a safer locality the next morning.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Schomaker & Lang, 400 bbls flour, 10 dozen pails; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; Shipton & Wallace, 100 do do; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 200 do do; J B Dole, 100 do do; Culp & Shepard, 100 do do, 190 sacks rye; T C Jenkins 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 100 tcs hams; F Sellers & Co, 100 tierces lard; B L Fahnestock & Co, 2 bundles paper; Arbuckles & Co, 10 dozen tubs, 2 doz brooms, 20 bbls hominy, 1 do grits; W Wardorft, 50 bundles broom handles; J Knox, 1 harvester; Russell & Co, 4 cook stoves; W W Wallace, 1 package patterns, 1 box do; Blair & Woods, 2 bbls butter, 5 do molasses 42 sacks oats; Marshall & McGraw 2½ doz brooms; H Rea, Jr, 1 car hay; A H Lacey & Bro, 2 do do; James Glenn, 180 sacks rye; Union Iron Mills, 180 blooms; L H Voigt & Co, 6 kegs butter; J Jones 8 sks rags; Balya & Robinson, 2 cars staves; Z Wainwright, 30 sacks barley; J M Hemphill & Co, 1 car lumber; W H Garrard & Son, 205 sacks barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION—J Wolder, 1 bbl dried apples; Samuel Dyer, 2 dressed hogs; Ewer & Hamilton, 4 bags flaxseed; Joseph Logan, 1 car staves; P A & M P R W Co, 2 cars hay; J M Hemphill, 1 car headings; R Knox & Son, 200 bbls flour; Wm McKee & Co, 3 cars bulk wheat; R T Kennedy & Bro, 178 sacks wheat, 3 cars do.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Shoenberger & Blair, 5 cars iron ore; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do; L Schmidt, 1 car lumber; R Henderson, 247 sacks oats; Baxter & Ellison, 53 bbls crude oil; S McMahon & Co 54 do do; Johnson & Paine, 55 do do; Waring & King, 40 do do; Spencer & McKay, 1 car mtl bbls; Mair & Davidson, 1 box and 1 bundle merchandise; Crosland & Scales, 2 boxes tiles; Pettit & Newlin, 1 box poultry, 5 bbls hominy; Cook, Bros & Co, 5 bbls hominy; T C Jenkins, 25 bbls flour; A Hoeveler & Co, 4 sacks tails; Potter, Aiken & Shepard, 6 packages produce; G N Hoffstott, 141 green hides; Jos Fleming, 3 bbls lard oil; Arbuckles & Co, 10 bbls lard oil; Little, Baird & Paxton, 20 do do; T C Jenkins, 6 packages produce; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 barrels flour; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 100 bbls flour; Wm M Gormley & Co, 100 bbls flour; Charles B Leech, 100 bbls flour.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Kennedy & Bro, 3 cars wheat.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

J H Parker, 11 tierces hams; J Lippincott 5 barrels hams; D Wallace, 43 bbls flour; L H Voigt & Co, 50 bbls dried apples; Graff & Reiter, 32 bbls dried apples, 6 tubs butter; S Munie, 1 car merchandise; Cook, Bro & Co, 2 bbls lard; T C Jenkins, 9 bbls apples; M W Rankin, 8 kegs lard, 4 kegs dried apples; Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 keg lard, 1 do butter; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 7 bbls dried apples, 3 kegs butter; J S Newmyer & Co, 1 bbl and 5 half do butter; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl and 5 half bbls butter; J D Dravo, 61 sacks corn; J B Jones, 1 bbl scrap iron; Meanor, Harper & Hood, 4 bbls lard; Fraunheim, M & Co, 37 sacks barley; T H Nevin & Co, 4 boxes white lead; T B Young, half doz tables; A Hoeveler & Co, 1 barrel and 4 sacks tanner scraps; R McGinnis, 46 pieces castings; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 38 bundles paper; James Glenn, 18 sacks oats; Wm Johnson, 26 sacks oats; E H Myers & Co, 971 pieces bulk meat; Jas Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; Schnelback, Schott & Co, 120 sacks flour, 13,500 pounds mill feed; A H Childs & Co, 15 bales cotton; Mackeown & Bro, 5 barrels varnish; J Woods, Son & Co, half bbl varnish; Turnhill & Gram, 10 boxes candles, 3 bbls lard oil; Frank & Seibert, 6 bbls tobacco, 2 boxes bacon.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

S M Kier & Co, 1 car fire clay; Nimick & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 1 car salt; Fawcett & Bro, 2 cars crude oil; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Adams & Austin, 50 sacks oats; Monongahela House, 7 packages marketing; Various owners, 2 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J A Kearcher, 1 car tan bark; R Stevenson & Co, 30 pieces stove castings; T C Jenkins, 10 bbls flour; C P Markle & Co, 42 bundles Commercial printing paper, 36 do do; R C Schmertz, 67 boxes glass; Shriver, Spencer & Co, 1 box tobacco.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.
I will organize in the Board of Trade Rooms, above the Third National Bank,
AN OPEN STOCK BOARD,
On THURSDAY, January 3d, 1867.
Regular calls of Stocks on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
At the meeting on Thursday a Committee will be appointed to report Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Board.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil.
NEW BACON BEEF AND TONGUES—Will be ready for delivery on Monday, 24th inst.,
Choice Sugar Cured Hams;
Do do do Beef;
Do do do Beef Tongues;
Do do do Breakfast Bacon;
Plain Cured Bacon Shoulders;
Do do do Sides;
At reduced prices and of excellent quality. From this date we shall be regularly supplied with all articles in the Provision trade.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.
MONONGAHELA RIVER.
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva
(MAIL LINE)
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets,
FAYETTE .... Capt. P. DONALDSON,
GALLATIN .... Capt. A. S. CARLILE,
FRANKLIN .... Capt. Z. W. CARMACK,
TELEGRAPH .... Capt. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
Agent, Pittsburgh.
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN .... Capt. R. R. ABRAMS,
ELECTOR .... Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.
I. S. CUNNINGHAM,
no13-ym AGENT.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.
1866.
NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,
FROM
St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul,
One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul and Minne-ha-ha Falls.
Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with
Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.
Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY

Marietta and Parkersburg Packet.
For Marietta, Parkersburg and Charleston.
EVERY TUESDAY—12 M.
The fine passenger steamer FOREST CITY, Capt. D. RUSSELL, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.
For Marietta, Gallipolis and Portsmouth
EVERY FRIDAY, AT 3 P. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ROBERT MOORE, W. H. KERR Commander, will run as a regular packet, leaving as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK,
C. BARNES, Agents.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.
For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.
ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION—NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT.
The new and splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE, J. M. HARE, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM, J. H. LIGHTNER, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

Cincinnati.
For Cincinnati,
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
The new and splendid steamer ARGOSY, Capt. Louis VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agent.

Memphis and New Orleans.
For Memphis and New Orleans.
NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AND WILL HAVE DISPATCH.
The new and splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. McCALLUM, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The A No. 1 passenger steamer LEONIDAS, A. M'GOWIN, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and New Orleans.
REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The fine passenger packet SILVER CLOUD, No. 2, J. B. CONWAY Commander, will run as a regular packet between this city and Memphis, leaving as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
C. BARNES, Agent.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The new and splendid passenger steamer, KATE ROBINSON, R. ROBINSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
The splendid passenger steamer MAGGIE HAYS, Capt. HENDRICKSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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LUMBER.
THE CONNELLSVILLE
Stave and Lumber Co.,
Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.
Address M. F. KUNZ.
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

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STEAMBOAT OUTFIT
AND
REPAIR SHOP,
Nos. 55 and 56 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturer of Copper Pipe and Sheet Iron Work. Particular attention given to the manufacture of Blast Pipe, Rolling Mill Stacks, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans for Refineries, &c., &c.
All work guaranteed. T.Th.S

BUNGS.
I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of
TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.
Orders respectfully solicited.
P. HAYDEN,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool
The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
NATIONAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ENGLAND, VIRGINIA, QUEEN,
SCOTLAND, HELVETIA, ERIN,
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Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
au23 eod sm Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 16, 1867.
TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS will be received until JANUARY 26th, 1867, to furnish material and erect a Mill Building on the property of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, below Woods' Run, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of
JAMES VERNER, President,
No. 177 Penn street.

PROPOSALS—
OAK LUMBER.
The subscriber will receive proposals for 50 to 100,000 FEET OF OAK LUMBER, sawed to order. Deliverable at any point on the Monongahela river. Address
JNO. OLIPHANT,
eod Spring Hill Furnace, Fayette County, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS—PROPOSALS FOR
BUILDING A BRIDGE
Across the Allegheny river at Tionesta, Pa., with plans and specifications for same, will be received by J. B. MECKLING, at his office in Tionesta, Pa., up to the 1st day of February, 1867. TU,S

TO BUILDERS—
Sealed propositions for the materials and constructions of the Alliance College Building, which is to be erected at Alliance, Ohio, the coming season, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the
25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.
Propositions may be made for the materials and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Banking House of Teeters, Milner & Pant, on and after the 5th day of January, 1867. Any information desired in regard to the building, may be obtained of S. C. PORTER, the Architect, at his office, No. 7 Perkin's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. B. MILNER, President of Board.
WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

GO TO
BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,
24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE.
TH,S

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL. COAL.—
Philad'a and Youghiogheny Coal Co.,
Miners and Shippers by Railroad and River of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.
Are prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market Rates, either in Cars or Flats, at retail from yard, or delivered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to order. Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Trade.
Orders left at Office, Yard, or through the Postoffice will receive prompt attention.
Yard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works, Pittsburgh.
Office with Penna. Insurance Co., No. 31 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.
oc17 ltawtf T. N. PATTERSON, Supt.

WM. M. CLANEY .... WARDER CUMMING,
E. N. HUNTSMAN .... J. L. MILLER.
WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,
Gas Coal Works,
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address Box 587 Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Saving Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES: No. 5 Liberty street, under Penn's R. R., opposite Mechanics street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. F. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.—
Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
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OFFICE.—NO. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL an COKE West. ie28

EDUCATIONAL.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY
FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.
The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.
References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on
Thursday, January 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious Instruction of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:
Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Willock, Esq., W. S. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon J. P. Penney, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.

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CLAIMS AGAINST STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR BACK PAY, BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS, of all kinds, promptly secured.
No charge unless successful.
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Attorney-at-Law,
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59 FOURTH STREET.
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OFFER AT
Wholesale and Retail,
CARPETS.
A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.
SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,
Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.
English Woolen Druggets,
In Bright Colors, 1½, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.
WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS
ENGLISH WILTON
AND VELVET RUGS,
SWISS LACE AND
APPLICATION CURTAINS,
In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS
FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.
New Patterns Cornices,
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.
Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send careful and experienced Upholsters to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put up Curtains, Shades, &c.
We solicit an examination of our stock by purchasers in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for orders, both as regards goods, prices and facilities for doing the most extensive business in the West.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. no21-eod

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Maffett, deceased, late of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, are hereby notified to make payment immediately at the old stand, Nos. 127 and 129 First street. All debts not paid on or before the 1st day of January next, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. All persons having demands against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
no20 ltaw6w M. TINDLE, Administrator.

Anchor Machine and Engine Works.
A. DALZELL, M. LINDSAY, W. REAMS,
L. BENNETT, E. J. BIGGS, C. A. MURRAY.
DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND OTHER ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds; General Jobbers; Complete Outfits for Oil Wells; Repairing Done Promptly. No. 34 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. oc29-M&Th

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

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W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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FOR SALE.—
100 bbls. Flour;
1,000 bush Oats;
100 boxes Cheese;
300 bush Potatoes;
25 kegs Apple Butter;
3 bbls. Eggs; 10 kegs Lard;
6 bbls Roll Butter; 6 bbls Dried Apples;
Dressed Hogs, Poultry, Buckwheat Flour.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.
TH.S 24 FIFTH STREET.

STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U. S. Inspectors, on hand or made to order by
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WS 136 Wood street.

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WASHINGTON WORKS
Office, No. 23 Market Stre
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BLAST ENGINES,
BOAT AND STATIONARY ENGINE
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions.
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHE
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

WETTACH & MEASON,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 C street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at
G. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent.

LEWIS KIM .... NICHOLAS SCHWART
KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WAR
And dealers in Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Hardware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. No. 118 SMITHFIELD ST., opposite the Postoffice, and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16-Rawyr

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGE
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Stree
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOV
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONT SUMMER FRONTS, and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO'S. CELEBRATED
Double Oven Cooking Range
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
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Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oc18-da*

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Join
On hand, or made to order promptly, by
SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 Bingham st., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

HERON WORKS,
Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 PENN ST
FOSTER & CO.,
Are prepared to build large or small STEAM ENGINES, which for
ECONOMY OF FUEL,
Durability, and trifling expense for repairs, will compare favorably with anything in that line produced
AT HOME OR ABROAD.
Repairing done promptly. Light or heavy Castings made to order and at the lowest price consistent with good quality. Special attention to Rolling Mill Castings and repairs. We would call attention to the fact that we make patterns to suit our customers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
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WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS
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AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON
BRIDGE IRON,
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GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 50 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
Warehouse and Office.
130 WATER, AND 158 FRONT
Branch House,
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago, Ills.

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